

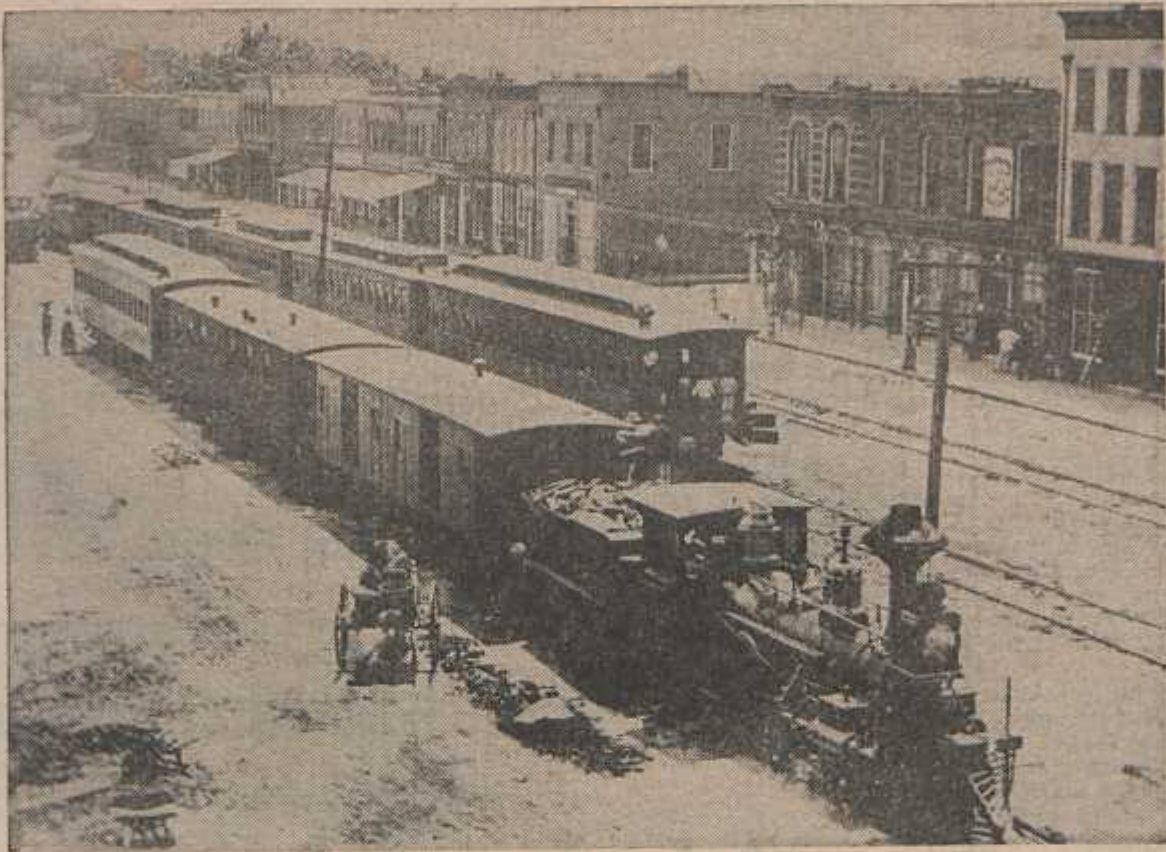
Goldsboro News-Argus

Volume 62—No. 155 Founded April 7, 1885 116 N. James St., Goldsboro, N. C. Saturday, October 4, 1947

Goldsboro's First 100 Years

Goldsboro's Population

1847	100
1850	175
1860	985
1870	1,134
1880	3,286
1890	4,017
1900	5,877
1910	6,107
1920	11,296
1923	13,166
1930	14,596
1940	17,274
1947	25,000



Center Street Scene About 1875



Goldsboro From The Air, 1947. (News-Argus Photo)

Iced Wells, Barbecue Helped Carry Vote To Make Goldsboro County Seat

On August 7, 1845, there were 1,047 Wayne county voters who marched to the polls in the 10 voting precincts in the county at that time to vote on the proposal to remove the county seat from Waynesboro to Goldsboro, the new railroad settlement.

In that first election on the question the proposal was defeated by a majority of 813 votes, according to an aged official tabulation of the election returns.

The original tabulation of the returns was loaned to the News-Argus by the late Emmett Powell, well known Goldsboro citizen.

The old paper had been in Mr. Powell's possession for many years, a relative of his having served as an election official. This paper's folds are badly cracked and its aged appearance testifies to its existence of nearly a century.

Apparently certain factions in the county which saw the advantage of having the county seat on a railroad, did some strenuous campaigning during the two years following the 1845 election, for two years later, the proposal to remove the county seat to Goldsboro was carried. In the first election there were only 117 votes cast in favor of the proposal, while 930 voted against it.

New Hope Favored

The only voting district in which the proposal to remove the county seat was favored, according to the returns, was New Hope where only 25 voted against it while 47 voted in favor of the removal.

Haughton, the Whig candidate for Congress in that election of 1845, was defeated by Dobbin, "locofoco candidate" Southern Democratic candidate) by a majority of 695 votes.

Aycock, who ran against Green for clerk of county court and was defeated by a majority of 888, was apparently running on an independent ticket in the 1845 election, for the chart of the election returns pointed out that Green had no "regular" opposition.

Only four of the voting precincts of that 1845 election — 102 years ago — will be recognized by modern day politicians. They were "Salston" spelled without the "u"), New Hope, Indian Springs and Buck Swamp.

Waynesboro district, Fork River, Boswell's, Davis's, Black Creek, and Cross Roads are no longer known by those names, although it is likely that the district which was known as Fork River in 1845 is the Fork township of today.

Why Election Carried

An interesting story in connection with the election is told in Judge Frank Daniels' "History of Wayne County."

According to this account, notices were sent out sometimes prior to the election that on a certain day just before the election a big barbecue dinner would be held.

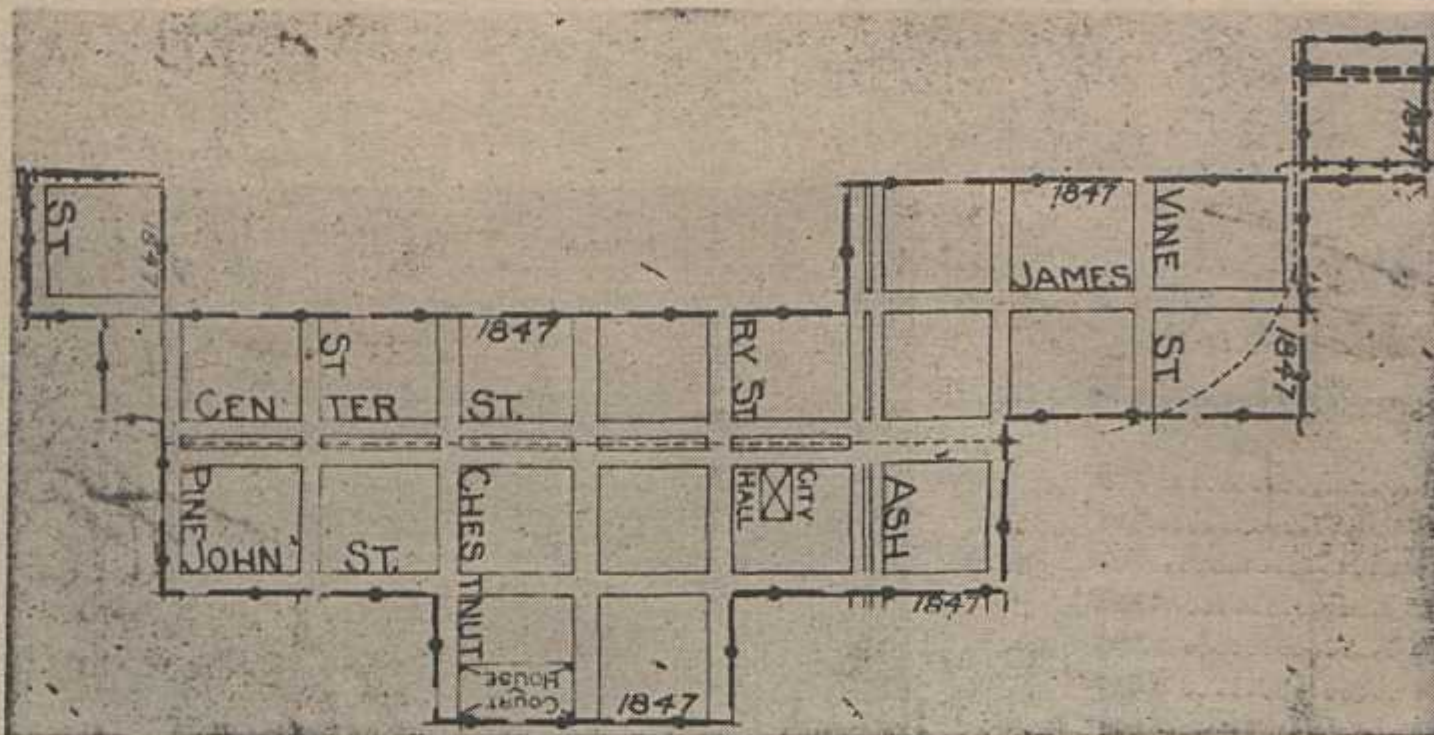
The dinner came off as scheduled, and was held in a grove of trees which stood where the Goldsboro Public library and Mrs. Arnold Borden's home now stand. People from every section of the county attended the affair. A huge chicken "pie" was made in a 90-gallon iron kettle. There were 100 chickens killed for this "pie" but this proved to be insufficient and two hogs were killed and added to the stew. A barrel of flour was used in making the pastry for the "pie."

In addition to the chicken, an

ox, nine sheep and 1,500 pounds of hogs were slaughtered and barbecued; a barrel of whiskey was placed on tap, and 1,100 pounds of ice were exhausted.

There were those who advanced the theory the ice had been placed in wells in Goldsboro to

make the visitors think Goldsboro's drinking water was naturally cold. Whether this was true or not, it is a recorded fact that the proposal to move the county seat to Goldsboro was carried in the election which followed a few days later.



GOLDSBORO'S FIRST borders when the city was chartered under the laws of North Carolina in 1847.

No Defacing Court House

At the August term 1850, the last court held in the town of Waynesborough, it was ordered, "That the wilful defacing, cutting or in any other manner injuring the walls, or any other parts of the Court House shall be held an offense in the contempt of the Court, and the officers of the court are ordered to bring all persons so offending to justice."

The first Superior Court held in the new court house was on September 30, 1850 when Hon. John W. Ellis, afterwards Governor of the State presided.

An ordinance of the town passed Nov. 7, 1857, provided that no wagon should encamp inside the corporation and the wagoners then made camping ground on the roadside near Jumping Run, on the Hook's Bridge road.

The first tobacco warehouse was built in Goldsboro in 1853.

In Goldsboro Since 1935

McLamb Monument

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A History Of The
McLamb Monument
Company . . .

416 Grantham Street

McLamb Monument Company was established in 1935. In the spring of 1935 Mr. McLamb, living in Dunn at the time, went to Fayetteville to see about putting in a monument business. Not finding a satisfactory location there, he came to Goldsboro. He came in contact with Mr. N. A. Edwards. He asked him about renting one of his store buildings next to the City Hall, now occupied by Mickey's Pastry Shop. He was going to use the show window for his display and have the shop outside the store at the back. Mr. Edwards made him a price of \$25 a month. Mr. McLamb thought that was too high so he later contacted Mr. Tom O'Berry and bought lot no. 13 on the corner of Grantham and Carolina Streets and built a small shop and office there on lot no. 13 on May 13, 1935. After the business began to grow, more lots were bought and in 1941 the old shop was demolished and a new shop built on Carolina Street, where the present shop stands. Later a new office was built which is their present office on Grantham Street. This business now covers 17 lots, employs 25 people and delivers monuments anywhere in the state. They also have a place on East Broad Street in Dunn.

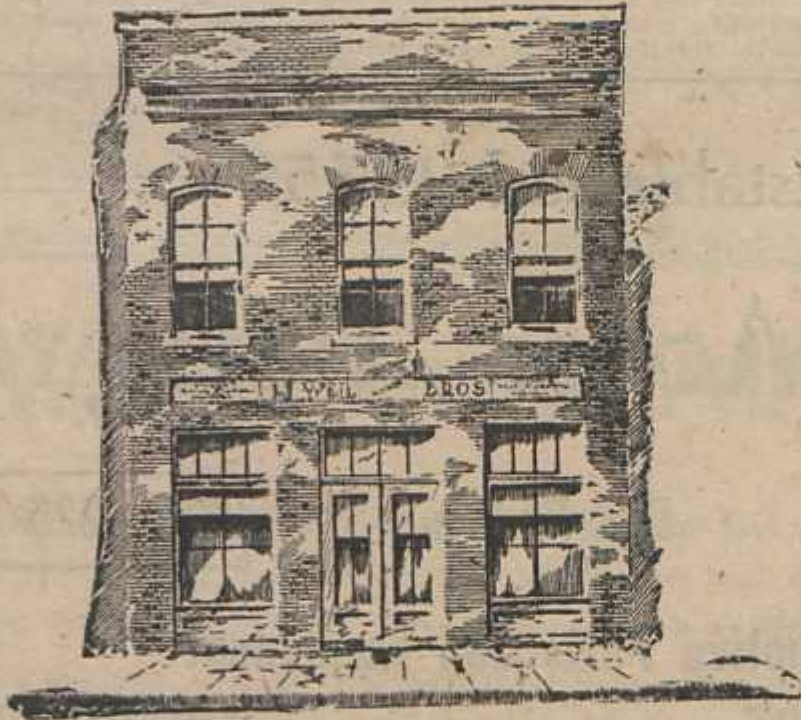
Goldsboro Voted Improvement Bonds

In 1903 Goldsboro citizens voted a \$110,000 bond issue with which to purchase the water works, electric light plant, to pave streets and erect the City Hall and Market House.

First Child Born In Goldsboro

Mrs. G. L. Kirby was said to be the first female white child born in Goldsboro, and the late W. H. Borden the first white male child born here.

Growing with Goldsboro
Since 1865 . . .



Our store in 1874

Eastern Carolina's
FASHION STORE



"Where Shopping Is A Pleasure"

Ante-Bellum Homes, Owners And Occupants Recalled

By B. G. Thompson

The two-story house at 512 E. Elm street was the Debow Creech home. The location was known as Webbtown. Mr. Creech conducted a mercantile business on the corner east of his home from his early settlement in Goldsboro until his death. Mr. Creech was the father of R. A. Creech and the late Walter D. Creech. He was a member of Ste. Paul Methodist church and a good citizen all of his life.

The two-story house at 1017 E. Ash street, located on the Odd-fellows Orphanage premises, was the John C. Slocumb home and was built on the southeast corner of Slocumb and Walnut in about 1853. Mr. Slocumb was an early resident of Everettsville and moved to Goldsboro in 1853 and built this home. He was the great grandson of Ezekial and Polly Slocumb of Revolutionary fame. He was a man of pleasing personality, courteous, cultured, refined, affable, and devoutly religious. He was the father of four sons, T. W., Charles, William, and Junius. William died comparatively early. The other three lived to ripe ages and emulated their father in all high traits of character and were exceptionally good citizens. T. W. was the father of Misses Rebecca and Mary Slocumb and the grandfather of Mrs. W. G. Britt. Charles was the husband of Mrs. Mary W. Slocumb, who is now 94 years old. Junius was the husband of Mrs. Annie Slocumb, who

is living on W. Chestnut street and is 92 years old. She is the mother of Mrs. Louisa Martin and the late Dewey Slocumb.

The two-story home at 300 E. Spruce street, the early residence of Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Robinson, was the James Knight home. Mr. Knight was a railroad engineer and one of the early engineers on the Wilmington-Weldon railroad, which was built in 1840. In later years Mr. Knight moved to Wilmington and was retained in some official capacity with the same railroad company until his death.

313 S. William street was the home of J. B. Whitaker, Sr., who was by profession a printer and newspaper man.

Gulick

310 S. John street was the home of the late J. W. Gulick, who was in early manhood a school teacher. In later years he was the mayor of Goldsboro for two or three terms. He was the father of the late John Gulick and Gordon Gulick, and the stepfather of the late Mrs. Mary Whitfield.

Located at 308 S. John street was the home of the late John F. Divine, who was at one time president of the Wilmington-Weldon railroad, and moved from Goldsboro to Wilmington in the early days of the railroad. He retained an important official connection with the railroad until his death.

At 301 S. John street was the James Jones house, originally

built in Greene county, torn down and moved here about 1880.

James Jones was the maternal grandfather of Kenneth C. Royall and George Clairborne Royall. He was a large and wealthy farmer in Greene county before and after the war.

312 S. John street was the Hope Bain home, and originally stood on the southeast corner of John and Spruce streets. He was the father of the late Howard Bain, 1st, who was city clerk for many years and grandfather of our highly esteemed townsman, Col. Edgar Bain.

210 S. John street was the home of the late David W. Peacock after the war and until his death in 1905. He was the grandfather of our young and handsome Clarence Peacock, who is now engaged in the real estate business.

Dortch

205 N. William street was the home of the honorable W. T. Dortch, 1st, who was the father of the late William T. Dortch and the grandfather of our handsome and affable attorney, Hugh Dortch. W. T. Dortch, 1st, was the most prominent, successful, and outstanding lawyer of Goldsboro until his death in 1889. When a client employed Mr. Dortch to represent him in a law suit, regardless of its merits, the client felt assured that he would win the case. Therefore his services were eagerly sought and he had a most lucrative practice up to the time of his death. Mr.

Dortch prepared his cases well, and argued them with dynamic force to the jury, and he was the peer of any lawyer in North Carolina. Mr. Dortch came from his native county to Goldsboro in 1847 100 years ago.

208 N. John street, now the home of Mrs. George Gardner, and the home of her late father, J. W. Edwards, before he died, was known as the Carrington home.

219 E. Holly street was the home of the late Jim Hollowell, who spent most of his life as agent of the Southern and old Mullet railroads. He was at one time the cashier of the "Norwood" National Bank, Goldsboro. He was more conversant with the history of Goldsboro than anybody else when he was living, and it would be interesting and beneficial to look up a good many of his write-ups on the early history of Goldsboro and Goldsboro residents.

Griffin

215 E. Holly street was the home of the mother of the late W. H. Griffin, Charlie Griffin and Robert Griffin.

724 N. John street was the home of Capt. Jack Langston, who was one of the early engineers of the Wilmington-Weldon railroad, and the son of the late saintly Mrs. Chelly Langston of one of the early Methodists of Goldsboro and a member of the old Methodist church, now the Primitive Baptist church on E. Spruce street, which church was built in 1855.

410 N. John street was the home of the late John Robinson, who was the father of our beloved, popular, polished and inimitable Col. Joseph E. Robinson, founder of, and for 45 years editor and publisher of the Goldsboro Argus. John Robinson was also the father of the late W. S. O'B. Robinson and the late Mrs. Mary Robinson Morris, the mother of our popular, and highly esteemed John Morris, boss of the OPA.

319 N. John street was the home of the late Mrs. Mary Edmundson, mother of the late Mrs. R. M. Freeman and Mrs. Ed Taylor, more recently of Wilmington, N. C.

320 N. John street was immediately after the Civil war, the home of our late butcher, Sam Cohn. Mr. Cohn was the father of our esteemed Max Cohn, assistant chief of the fire department.

414 SE Center street was the home of the late William Taylor, who was a very capable bookkeeper his entire life.

400 SE Center street was the home of the late John H. Powell, who was a prominent merchant in Waynesboro before Goldsboro was founded, from which place he moved to Goldsboro and continued the mercantile business in a large and successful way until 1879, in which year he failed in business because of his too liberal accommodation of credit to farmers who could not pay him. He was

See Ante Bellum on Page 6

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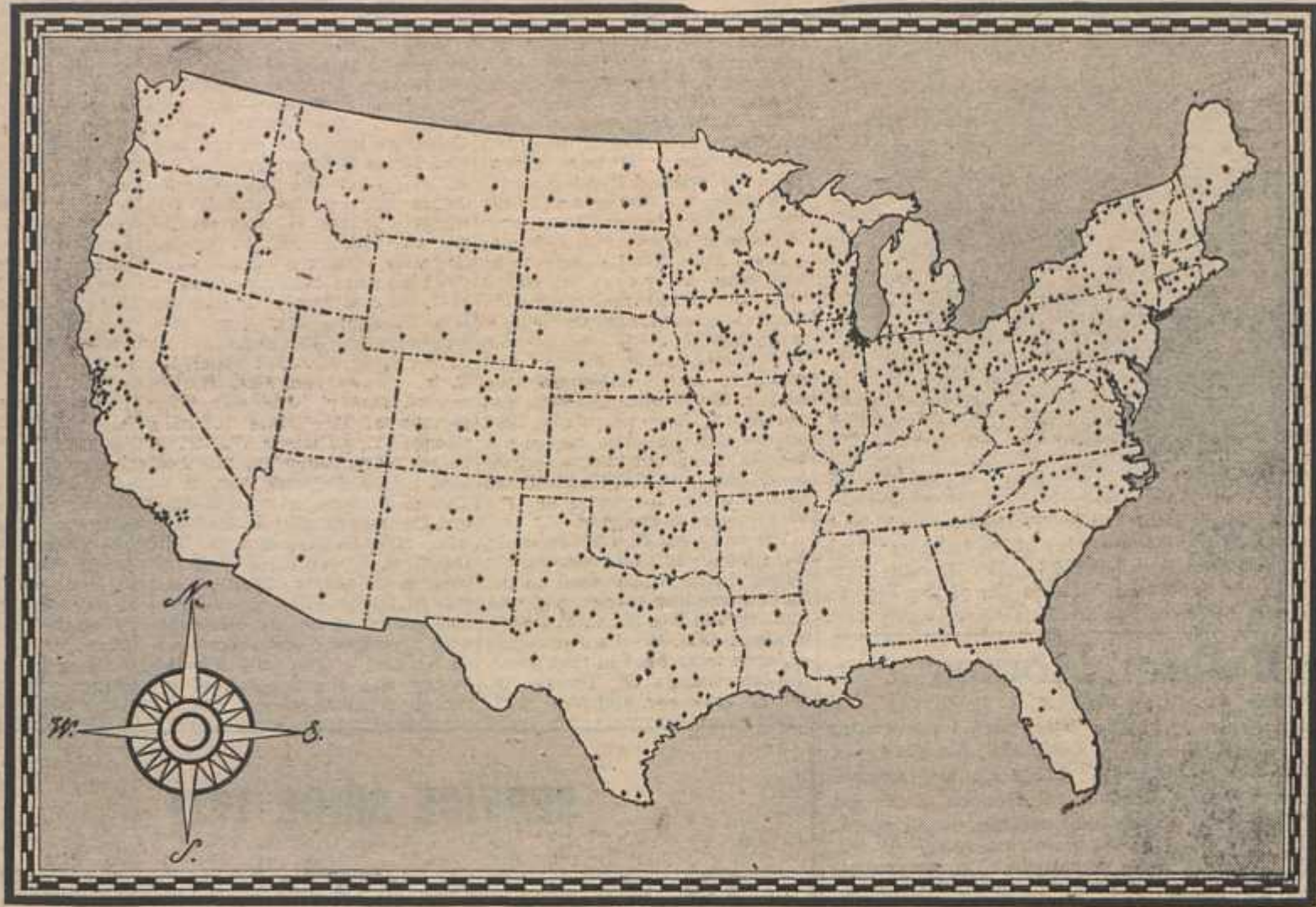
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GOLDSBORO IS named for Matthew T. Goldsborough, civil engineer who assisted in the rail line survey at the building of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, completed in 1840. He came from a family prominent in the social and business life of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His picture hangs in the Goldsboro city hall.

—Ante-Bellum Homes

Continued from Page 4

a man of big business capacity, so much so that he attracted the attention, admiration and confidence of H. Weil and Bros., and they immediately employed him and retained him until he died, as general manager and supervisor of their outdoor business interests. He was the grandfather of Robert and James Powell, Mrs. O. N. Lovelace, Mrs. F. B. Daniels, and Miss Minnie Powell and sisters, and from the time he moved to Goldsboro until he died he was a big asset to Goldsboro in all respects.

406 SE Center street was the Crone home. The late George C. Crone was a member of this family.

Royall

302 SE Center street was the home of W. S. Royall, who was the pioneer merchant in fancy groceries, confectioneries and fruits. He was the father of the late George C. Royall and the grandfather of Secretary of the Army, Gen. Kenneth C. Royall, Washington, D. C., and Major George Claiborne Royall, Goldsboro. Mr. Royall was a man of high social standing, strictly attentive to his business, and he conducted it with success to a ripe old age. He moved to Goldsboro in its early history from Virginia.

300 SE Center street was the home of the late John Griswold, who conducted a successful mercantile business in Goldsboro in its early history. He and his family were of high standing socially and were very prominent in all relations, both civic and church. The late W. B. Thompson, my father, was one of his clerks before the war.

105 E. Spruce street was the home of the late W. W. Crawford, and was moved from the southeast corner of Spruce and Center streets. Mr. Crawford was the father of our former efficient city tax collector, Jim Crawford, and his sister, Miss Mary Lou Crawford, and other brothers. He was a successful fancy grocery merchant and accumulated considerable means before he died.

Lewis

107 S. James street, now occupied by Mrs. Mildred Lewis, was originally built and stood on the corner the Stanley Funeral Home occupies. It was acquired by purchase by the late H. P. Dortch and wife in the early 70's, and they resided there until their death. They were the parents of the late John S. Dortch, our esteemed, popular and genial Harold Dortch, and his two popular and attractive sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Grainger and Mrs. Mildred Lewis. H. P. Dortch was the son of the late W. T. Dortch, 1st.

Kirby

This letter that I am writing about Goldsboro and Goldsboro people would not be complete without due mention of the gallant and patriotic, Dr. George L. Kirby, notwithstanding, he was not a native of Wayne county nor an ante bellum resident. He occupied 107 S. James Street a few years after the war and "Mrs. Dr." M. E. Robinson was born in that house.

When the Civil War broke out, Dr. George L. Kirby was in Paris, France, studying medicine but after Fort Sumter fell he hurried home and went to the war and was assigned as assistant Surgeon of 2nd North Carolina regiment and attained the rank of Major, and in 1866 he married the popular and prominent Miss Mary Green, who was the daughter of the honorable John A. Green, a superior court clerk of Wayne county and from the year of his marriage up to 1894 he was one of the most outstanding practicing physicians Goldsboro has ever had. He had been so successful in his practice and had become so generally prominent in his profession he attracted the attention of the official Board of the State hospital in Raleigh. The Board appointed him superintendent of the State Hospital in 1894, which position he filled with great credit until he died in 1901. He also farmed largely before leaving Goldsboro for the hospital. He was the father of eight children, seven attractive and talented daughters and one son, George H., who followed his father in the practice of medicine with much success until he died in 1935. Five of the daughters are still living. "Mrs. Dr." M. E. Robinson, Mrs. Sallie Wilkins, Mrs. Ella K. Borden, Mrs. Laura Spicer and Miss Helen Kirby.

About 1872, Dr. Kirby built the handsomest, most expensive, commodious, attractive home in Goldsboro at that period, on the corner where the post office is now. In 1904 the government bought the premises from "Mrs. Dr." Kirby, and the late Dr. M. E. Robinson, a son-in-law, tore the house down and moved it to the present location, the southeast corner of William and Spruce streets. It is now occupied by Mrs. M. E. Robinson, Sr., and her son, M. E. Robinson, Jr., recent chairman of the county board of commissioners, and his attractive and fascinating young wife.

Collier

208 N. James street was the home of the late George W. Collier. It is more than 100 years old. It was moved from Everettsville after the war and rebuilt in Goldsboro. It was a handsome, two-story house when first built.

He was prominent in his day and he and his whole family ranked high socially and in civic and church relations. He was the father of the late John Collier and the grandfather of its present owner and occupant Miss Elise Fulghum.

210 N. Jamec street was the old Alford home. In later years it was owned and occupied by the late H. B. Parker and family. This is the home where Mrs. Parker recently died.

Peacock

207 N. James street was bought and occupied shortly after the war by the late W. A. J. Peacock, and is now occupied by his son-in-law, H. L. Blizell.

214 N. Virginia street was the old Dyer home, one of the oldest in Goldsboro. It was moved from the original location on W. Ash street on the lot where the home of Mrs. Miller Southerland Faulkner's now stands.

The Elk's Club home was known in early days of Goldsboro as the Larry Edmundson home, but was occupied for a few years in the 80's by the late Julius A. Bonitz, editor and publisher of the Goldsboro Messenger. Mr. Bonitz also built the old Opera House about that time on the same lot. He moved to Wilmington about 1887, where he continued to edit and publish his paper under the name of the Wilmington Messenger.

708 and 710 E. Walnut street were rebuilt in 1912 from the old Dewey home which stood on the Borden building corner, and was built by the late Dr. C. F. Dewey in about 1855. His four youngest children were born in that home, the late George W., Thomas W. and E. B. Dewey, and Mrs. B. G.

Thompson. Dr. Dewey had three other children, the late Charles Dewey, Mrs. Mary Dewey Slocumb, and Mrs. Annie Dewey Slocumb, two of whom Mr. Charles and Miss Mary, were born in the first hotel built in Goldsboro by their grandfather, Arnold Borden, 1st. Mrs. Annie Dewey Slocumb was born in a small house which Dr. Dewey built in about 1854 on the same lot back off where their old home stood. I now own that old home, which I tore down and rebuilt, and is now located on S. George street.

The grandfather of the above mentioned Dewey children, Arnold Borden, 1st, was a native of the New England states, and settled in Waynesboro before Goldsboro was founded, and married Maria Brownrigg. They had six children, the late Captain James Borden who died in Wilmington in the railroad service, and the late Mr. E. B. Borden, Sr., who was the first white child born in Goldsboro, April 27, 1841. He died August 15, 1905, the late W. H. Borden, late Mesdames Harriet Borden Dewey, W. F. Kornegay, Dr. J. F. Miller, Dr. C. F. Dewey and Mrs. Harriet Borden Dewey who were the parents of the late Charles, George W., Thomas W., E. B. Dewey, Mrs. Mary W. Slocumb, Mrs. Annie Slocumb, Mrs. B. G. Thompson, were married in 1850, and Dr. Dewey died in 1866. His wife, Mrs. Dewey, died in 1910. Dr. C. F. Dewey came to Goldsboro in its early history and started the practice of medicine, and continued in his profession with prominence and success until he died. The late Charles Dewey was the founder of the Dewey machine shops, and he

was so talented in that line, energetic and ambitious, he made a big success of it, and had a nice estate when he died. He was the father of Miss Hattie Dewey, Earnest M. Dewey, and grandfather of Mrs. Bessie Bell and Mr. George Steel Dewey, and quite a number of grandchildren in and out of Goldsboro.

There are twelve or fifteen more Ante-Bellum homes in Goldsboro, but I will omit mention of them because I am not familiar with the early owners and occupants in the period about which I am writing.

Saulston

There are three old homes in Saulston township, from 100 to 150 years old. One of them is my maternal grandfather's home, near Bear Creek, southeast corner of Wayne county, where I was born August 15, 1859, and where my mother was born 116 years ago. All of her brothers, who were much older, left this home in 1855, grown men and some of them with families. This last statement corroborates my conjecture that this home is past 150 years old. Within one mile of this home is the home of my grandfather's brother, Joe Parks, who was the grandfather of the late Will N. Parks of La-Grange.

About two miles west of these two homes is the old Council Best home, where Council Best was born in 1813 and his father before him. That may carry this home to the age of nearly 200 years. Council Best was the father of the late George W. Best.

Fork

There are four old ante-bellum homes between Little Fork and Goldsboro. See Ante Bellum on Page 7

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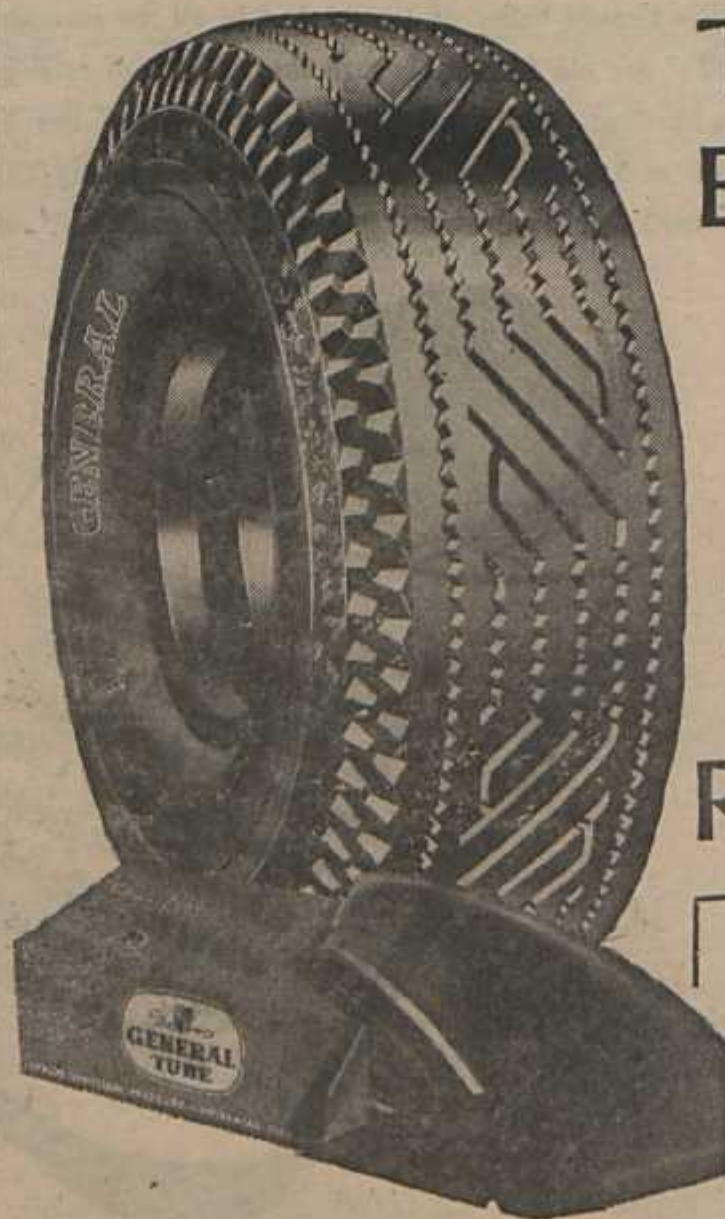
Kraft System

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Recapping

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Road Service



Ante Bellum Homes

Continued from Page 6

River bridge on highway 70 and the Johnston county line. First is the Jethro Howell home in front of the new brick home of Luby Casey at the nursery.

Next is the Dr. Will B. Crawford home at Oak Glen, built in 1839. It was formerly the Howell home, belonging to the grandparents of Dr. Will B. Crawford and the parents of the late Capt. R. P. Howell, cashier from 1870 to 1894 of the Bank of Wayne, and the late Mrs. Ophelia Howell Crawford Smith. They have in that home a rocking chair made by slaves, which is so comfortable I would prefer it to any modern chair I could get from any furniture store.

The next old home is the Edmund Coor home. He was the father of the owner and present occupant, Charlie Coor.

Next is the two-story house beyond Ebenezer church. It was formerly owned by the late Rufus Cox, and is now owned and occupied by Bill Thompson.

Salem

I know of four other old homes between Salem church and the newly paved road leading to Kenly. First, the Admiral Howell home. Mr. Howell was the father of our esteemed Oscar J. Howell and the late William J. Howell, and the grandfather of Jarmon Howell.

Next, a two-story house owned before the war by the late Curtis Hooks, who was an itinerant Methodist preacher, the grandfather of our handsome, affable, and highly efficient post office official, Troy Hooks, and Mrs. Sam Eason of our city. This home is over 100 years old.

Just beyond this on the left hand side is a two-story house, formerly owned by the late Dewitt Sherard, and grandfather of our esteemed citizens, Admiral and Amos Sherard.

Next, the home formerly owned by the late Anderson Deans, who was the father of our late sheriff, W. A. Deans, and the grandfather of the late Nathan Howell.

Fort

Between Pikeville, Fremont and Eureka are three prominent old homes. First is the home formerly owned and occupied by the late Jack Coley, and more recently known as the Wiley B. Fort home. Mr. Fort was the father of the late Mrs. Fred P. Parker and the grandfather of our esteemed county attorney, Fred P. Parker and brothers. Jack Coley was one of the wealthiest and largest farmers of Wayne county in his day. He owned many slaves and thousands of acres of fertile and valuable land and prominent in his day.

Next is the Gable Sherard home. He was the father of the late John V. Sherard, 1st, who was by profession a lawyer and a large land owner.

Next is the Hodge home residence of Jack Coley's wife, grandmother of the late Mrs. Fred Parker, 1st. This was designed to be one of the finest homes in Wayne county, but before it was finished, legend has it that the proposed builder had some misunderstanding with a neighbor, abandoned the home before being finished, and moved south to Alabama or Mississippi. It has hand carved, hard wood mantels in it and hand carved wainscoting.

Sasser

In Fork township near the Pearson bridge, still standing with the hand carved wainscoting and hardwood mantels, is the home formerly owned and occupied by John Sasser, the father of the late Mrs. H. P. Dortch of Goldsboro and of "Mrs. Dr." James McKee of Raleigh.

In this house the late Mr. E. B. Borden, 1st, was married to Miss Georgia Whitfield, October 13 1853. I cannot repress my inclination to give you a little sketch of my dearly beloved Mr. E. B. Borden's life.

E. B. Borden

In his early manhood after marriage he entered the mercantile business and took charge of a large farm west of Goldsboro, which he acquired from his young wife, and pursued both his mercantile business and farming until about 1870, with triumphant success. In 1870 he organized in this city a branch

of the Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, and was its manager and president with flattering success until 1893 when he and his associates absorbed that branch of the Bank of New Hanover by purchase and organized the Bank of Wayne. He was president of this bank with much success until he died in 1918 at 87 years of age. Through-

out all of his life, from young manhood to his death he was man in Goldsboro and pre-eminently so, and was so highly esteemed, warmly admired, and so established himself in the confidence of the public, that he was what I would call a cynosure in every group of his associations whether social, civic, church or business. He lived

throughout all of his married life where the house numbered 111 S. George street now stands, but not in the present house. He died there, but in the first house he occupied with his family, and in which house eight children were born, was burned between 1868 and 1871, and he built this

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Centennial Edition

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new one after that date, and lived there until he died. He lived to see twelve children grown and married with families except two were not married. However, three of them preceded him to his grave, the oldest, Arnold; the fourth, Carrie, Mrs. F. A. See Ante Bellum on Page 9

1875 Goldsboro's Oldest Furniture Store 1947

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Air Conditioned
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123 W. WALNUT ST.

PHONE 23

Aycock, Education Governor, Was Wayne Native



Aycock's Birthplace Near Fremont



Chas. B. Aycock, Education Governor, Was Wayne Native

Ante Bellum Homes

Continued from Page 7

Daniels, 1st; and the fifth, Louise, Mrs. A. C. Davis, 1st. He as active and interested in all civic improvements, and was mighty loyal to his church, St. Paul, of which he was chairman of the board of stewards for many years before he died. He was one of the most devoted fathers I have ever known. He left quite a number of children and grandchildren in Goldsboro and other places, all of whom are prominent, prosperous and promising.

I should have stated that his first wife, Mrs. Georgia Borden, died in 1872, leaving eight children, and Mr. Borden married a second time in 1873, Miss Ella Lambert of Richmond, Va., and four of the children were of this marriage, Mrs. Mabel Broadhurst of Smithfield, the late Murray Borden of Goldsboro, and the late Paul Borden of Goldsboro, and Mrs. W. E. Stroud of Washington, D. C. I wish further to add that everything Mr. Borden touched seemed to turn to money and he made good use of it, liberal to his church, generous to his family, and charitable to benevolent institutions. I remember a year or two before he died, he gave the Methodist Orphanage at Raleigh \$25,000 at one time. He had the reputation of being the most successful banker in eastern North Carolina and he was generally regarded as having few equals and no superiors in business. Mrs. Broadhurst and Mrs. Stroud are the only two of his children living. Mr. Borden was from early manhood one of the directors and a stock holder of the Wilmington-Weldon railroad, now a part of the great Atlantic Coast line system, and after his death he was succeeded by his son, the late F. K. Borden, who also succeeded his as president of the Wayne National Bank and in which capacity he acquitted himself with great credit.

The house which now stands on the southwest corner of John and Pine streets was built about 1851 by the father of the late Mrs. J. D. Winslow and her father died there, and her brother, the late F. L. Castex was born there.

The two story house on northwest William Street, more recently owned and occupied by the late Mrs. Mary Griswold was the home of the father of the late, Mrs. Winslow and the late Messrs. L. H. and F. L. Castex. While the father and family lived in Waynesborough and the late L. H. Castex was born in that house in Waynesborough and after Goldsboro was started, the father of Mrs. Winslow and Castex brothers tore

the house down and rebuilt it on its present site.

By Charles G. Britt
North Carolina's "education governor", Charles B. Aycock, Mrs. Sears Jenkins on southwest John street number 311 was first built in Waynesborough by the late, Col. C. J. Nelson and used in Waynesborough as a buggy and carriage shop, and was torn down and moved to Goldsboro and rebuilt about 1850 and was

was born near Fremont November 1, 1859. His father, Benjamin Aycock, was Clerk of

Wayne County Superior Court for eight years and during the See Aycock on Page 11

used many years thereafter, as a factory shop, but a few years before his death he converted it into a residence as it now appears. Col. Nelson was very prominent in his day as a citizen, Christian, and local preacher and exceedingly industrious and struggled to the last year of his life to keep busy and try to make an honest living and the fine life he lived by both, example and precept, was an ideal heritage to his multitude of friends and acquaintances he left behind him.

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Aycock

Continued from Page 9
War Between the States served in the State Senate for two years.

Young Aycock attended school in Nahunta, Wilson, and Kinston, and in 1877 he entered the University of North Carolina. It was while at the University that his leadership abilities first became apparent. He had entered as a sophomore and received his degree in three years.

In his senior year he was awarded the Bingham Essay Medal and the Mangum Medal for oratory, having been chosen as the best writer and also the best speaker in his class. During his senior year he also read law under Dr. Kemp P. Battle, then president of the University. He finished his law study under the direction of a Goldsboro lawyer, A. K. Smedes, and was licensed by the Supreme Court in January, 1881.

After becoming a member of the bar, Mr. Aycock began the practice of law in Goldsboro with Frank A. Daniels. In July he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wayne County. In 1888 he canvassed this Congressional district as a Cleveland presidential elector, winning distinction as a political debater and a student of the tariff.

Two years later he was a candidate for Congress before the Democratic Convention which named Hon. B. F. Grady. In 1892 he was elector-at-large on the Cleveland ticket, having defeated the Populist nominee, Marion Butler, after a series of debates all over the state. In 1893 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina and served in this capacity for four years.

Foremost Orator

Speaking before the Democratic State Convention in Laurinburg in 1898 and in the campaign following, Mr. Aycock established himself as the foremost orator of his generation in North Carolina, and people saw that in the event of a Democratic victory in 1900 it would be he who would lead his party to victory.

On April 11, 1900, Mr. Aycock was unanimously nominated for Governor as all the other candidates had withdrawn their names. He became the leader in a campaign for the adoption of the suffrage amendment presented by the legislature in 1895, promising the people that if elected Governor he would wage a persistent fight for public education. On August 2, he was elected by the largest majority over opposition given up to that time to a candidate in North Carolina.

During Governor Aycock's administration the state witnessed a general advance along the whole line of public activity. He worked unceasingly for more generous support of the boards of health, of public charities, the geological survey, the building of public roads, the enactment of more effective child labor legislation, and the establishment of a reformatory for youthful criminals.

Plea For Education

He carried to the people of North Carolina his plea for education of all children whether rich or poor, and regardless of their race or creed. He knew that it would take money to accomplish all these things and he was able to raise the money by taxing property which had been escaping taxation and by bringing up to date the tax books on which almost all the property in the state was undervalued. Of course many people criticized his policies but he convinced most of them that increased expenditures were necessary if the state were to progress. He summed up his beliefs on the subject in a speech in 1904.

"It undoubtedly appears cheaper to neglect the aged, the feeble, the infirm, the defective, to forget the children of this generation, but the man who does it is cursed of God, and the State that permits it is certain of destruction. There are people on the face of the earth who take no care of the weak and infirm, who care nought for their children and provide for the gratifi-

cation of their own desires, but these people neither wear clothes nor dwell in houses. They leave God out of consideration in their estimate of life, and are known to us as savages."

The net result of his work was that in the decade from 1900 to 1910 the illiteracy rate in North Carolina declined from 28.7 percent to 18.5 percent which was amazing progress for so short a time.

Resumes Law Practice

In January 1905 he returned to Goldsboro and resumed his law practice. Four years later he moved to Raleigh and formed a partnership with Hon. Robert W. Winston. On May 20, 1911 Governor Aycock announced himself a candidate for the U. S. Senate.

While addressing the Alabama Educational Association in Birmingham on April 4, 1912, he died suddenly, his last words being "I always talked about education."

Governor Aycock was married twice, first in 1881 to Miss Varina Davis Woodard of Wilson by whom he had two children. She died in 1890 and a year later he married Miss Cora Lily Woodard, a younger sister of his first wife, and they had seven children.

Smallpox Scare

At a meeting held Jan. 7, 1854 Goldsboro was quarantined against Duplin County as the small pox was reported prevailing near White Hall, and the people of Wayne County were recommended to submit themselves as speedily as possible to vaccination.

In 1879 Goldsboro Was Seventh Largest N. C. Town

In 1879 Goldsboro was the seventh largest town in North Carolina, according to a copy of the "Goldsboro Messenger" Map of North Carolina, presented to its new subscribers for 1879, owned by Senator Thomas O'Berry of Goldsboro. The Messenger was a weekly paper published by the late J. A. Bonitz.

It is a small handbook containing calendar for 1879 and a map of North Carolina; facts concerning North Carolina worth remembering; list of counties, date of the formation, after whom they were named, area, population and county seats; chronological events of the state; N. C. court calendar for 1879; scale of depreciation of confederate currency, 1861 to 1865; table of distances to leading places; table to ascertain number of days from any in one month to same in any other; population of principal towns in the state; postage rates; land measure; articles and occupations subject to tax under the internal revenue law; interest tables; and standard weight of grain, etc.

Facts

Under facts worth remembering was found: the average population of the state is about twenty souls to the square mile. North Carolina contains over 2,500 species of plants, and her minerals and products of the soil come nearer filling every column in the census blanks than any other State.

The elevation of Goldsboro

above the level of the sea is 118 feet; of Raleigh, 350; Greensboro, 850; Salisbury, 750; Charlotte, 750; Asheville, 2,250; Jefferson, 2,940; Boone, 3,250. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was proclaimed May 20, 1775, thus giving to North Carolina the honor of first proposing a separation from Great Britain. Richard Caswell was elected Governor in 1776, the first elected under the constitution.

A list of Wayne and nearby counties, date of formation, area, population and county seats of each as found in the handbook: Wayne, 1779, in honor of General Anthony Wayne, 450 square miles, population 19,520, county seat Goldsboro; Duplin, 1749, supposed to be a corruption of Dublin, 670 square miles, population 15,542, county seat Kenansville; Greene, 1791, changed from Glasgow in 1799, and named after General Nathaniel Greene, 280 square miles, population 8,687, county seat Snow Hill; Johnson, 1746, in honor of Gabriel Johnson, Governor of the colony, 670 square miles, population 16,897, county seat Smithfield; Lenoir, 1791, after General William Lenoir of the revolution, 670 square miles, population 11,434, county seat Kinston; Sampson, 1784, after Col. John Sampson, 940 square miles, population 20,000, county seat Clinton.

Among important chronological events was found that on December 17, 1865, there was a battle at Goldsboro bridge. On

March 21, 1865 Goldsboro was occupied by Schofield's army.

Population

North Carolina was divided into nine judicial districts, and for each a Judge and Solicitors were elected, one of whom resided in each district. The Judges were required to rotate and ride the several districts. Wayne, Duplin, Greene, Lenoir and Sampson counties were in the third district. Wayne held superior court on April 7 and October 6 Duplin on May 19 and November 17, Greene on March 31 and September 29, Lenoir on April 21 and October 20, Sampson on May 26 and November 24. Johnston county, in the fourth district, held superior court on April 28 and October 27.

Goldsboro was listed as the seventh largest town in the state, in the order of population, and had approximately 3,500 inhabitants. The first twelve cities, according to number of inhabitants were: Wilmington, 18,000; Raleigh, 13,000; Charlotte, 8,000; New Bern, 7,000; Fayetteville, 5,000; Greensboro, 4,500; Goldsboro, 3,500; Salisbury, 3,000; Winston, 2,600; Wilson, Tarboro, and Salem, 2,500 each.

Old Race Track

The race track used to be a straight piece of road between Goldsboro and old Waynesboro just outside of what is now the southeastern edge of Little Washington, and many a race was pulled off there. Dick Hamlet used to be the rider. He was thought to have gone to Alabama from Wayne county.

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Phone 390

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In Goldsboro
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1935

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Changed Firm Name to Builders Supplies Co., Oct. 1935
Originally on James Street; Moved to Vine St. In 1941

Extended operations opening branch at Jacksonville in 1941. Still operating at Jacksonville near Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point Marine Bases.

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Atlantic Building Block Co.

Bain and Atlantic Streets

Started in 1946 manufacturing ... Slag and Cinder Blocks ... Steam Cured, Automatic Machines ... All tested blocks and materials
H. O. Null, President B. F. Adams, Vice Pres.

Great Religious Revival Swept Goldsboro In 1849

Goldsboro's 45 churches comprising 19 denominations, mostly owe their beginning to the Great Revival of 1849. In an address July 12, 1893, at the laying of the cornerstone of what is now St. Paul Methodist church, the Rev. John N. Andrews recounted some of the instances of that revival and of the influence that it had on the religious life thirty-four years later. A copy of the address owned by Mrs. Mary Slocumb, 612 E. Walnut street, was made available for this Centennial edition of the News-Argus through the Rev. Leon Russell, present pastor of St. Paul.

It is said that old soldiers love to fight their battles over, and take a pardonable delight in emphasizing the "I was there and saw it."

St. Paul took pleasure in recounting to the churches his Christian experiences and the conflicts through which the Lord had led him to glorious victory.

I have been invited to deliver a historical sketch of the rise and progress of Methodism in this community. My only fitness is that I can say with only a few persons present, "I was there and saw it," and its events enter largely into my own experiences. By the misfortune of fire I am deprived of all papers relating to early days, and am compelled to draw on my memory, which, however tenacious of general facts, I fear may be defective as to particulars and dates.

Exodus From Waynesboro

The ground on which we now stand is sacred to your speaker, because it was the battlefield on which the first conflict was fought and won for Christ. At the time that the events now to be narrated occurred, Waynesboro was in its dying struggle; not a vestige of the old town now remains. Its young rival, Goldsboro, had gained the honor of being the county seat, and nearly all the old inhabitants of Waynesboro had followed the court house.

From my earliest recollection until perhaps 1840, there had never been a church or public school house in Waynesboro. All religious services were held in the court house; schools were taught there, and theatricals exhibited in the same building. In the year 1840 a church was built, which was commodious, and would have even been handsome had it ever been completed. But it was a free church and, like all of its class, it has "vanished away."

School House Authorized

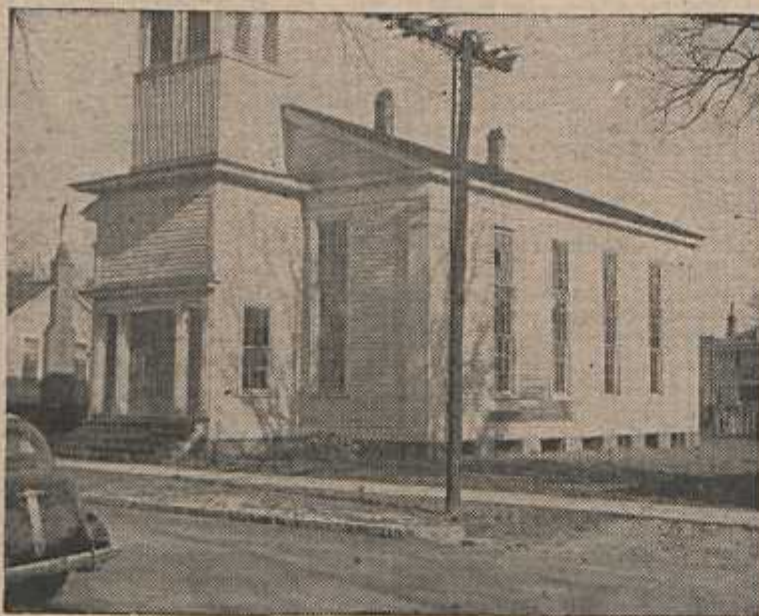
The first public act of the citizens of Goldsboro, headed by Arnold Borden, John A. Green and Dr. S. A. Andrews, was to build a school house, or academy, as it was called. It was built at the southern terminus of what is now John street, so called because John A. Green lived at one end and John N. Andrews at the other. The street was about 300 yards long. The academy stood on the spot where this church is to be erected, that there (the rear building of the parsonage) is the house. All denominations of Christians who chose to come had access to the school house in Goldsboro and the church in Waynesboro, but none had an organized membership.

can recall the names of only seven persons who at that time professed to be Christians, viz: Mrs. Borden, Mrs. S. A. Andrews, Mrs. Pike, Miss Jernigan, Mrs. Langston, Mrs. Nelson and Colonel now Rev. Charles J. Nelson.

The preaching of the gospel was with no regularity, and seemed to produce no fruits. Spasmodic efforts at holding Sabbath school were made by Col. Nelson. The townspeople were, with the honorable exceptions mentioned, coldly and almost stupidly indifferent to the claims of religion. The elders were engrossed in business and politics, the youngsters in pleasure.

Great Revival of 1849

In the month of August, 1849, Rev. Ira T. Wyche and James B. ... held a meeting at Holt's ... Johnston county, at which ... and his wife were ... to God. On the first ... 1849, the ... a meeting ... the church at



PRIMITIVE BAPTIST church, Spruce street, once occupied by St. Paul Methodist.

Waynesboro in the day and the school house at Goldsboro at night. At the morning service on the first day your speaker and his wife joined the M. E. Church South, on six months probation. At the opening service great solemnity rested upon the congregation, and a large number of penitents came to the altar. This was the beginning of what was known among us as the great revival of 1849.

The weather was delightful, immense congregations assembled daily, coming, many of them, twenty or thirty miles from the surrounding counties. No accident occurred and only one disturbance—a young man in a state of intoxication, dragged his sister from the altar and cursed the ministers, for which he suffered severely at the hands of the law. The preaching was with great power, and in demonstration of the Spirit. The meeting continued twenty-one consecutive days, and quite one hundred souls professed faith in Christ.

The first convert in the old school house was a maiden of 12 years. She arose from her knees singing, "None but Jesus can do helpless sinners good."

She has been for many years the wife of a Methodist minister, and has gone through life singing and shouting.

Go It, Colonel!

An incident which lingers pleasantly in the memory of those of us who remain, occurred, I think on the second Wednesday of the meeting. Behind the church was a thicket of cedars skirted with umbrella shaped gum trees, and carpeted with a green sward. Col. W. S. G. Andrews was sitting near the front door of the church in deep contrition. At the invitation he arose and walked rapidly, indeed almost ran toward the mourners' bench. As he passed that staunch Presbyterian, Calvin Dibble, of New Bern, that gentleman gave him a rousing slap on the shoulder, "Go it, Colonel." The Colonel went it, at double quick but, instead of reaching his objective point—the altar—he landed with his head under the gallery stairs. There he wept and prayed until the morning service closed. His brother was by his side, and as the Colonel arose he said, "John, come with me." Silently they passed through the thicket until they reached a fence, where the Colonel, falling down, cried, "Oh, pray for me."

All Stopped To Pray

For the first time that brother attempted to pray audibly. There they wrestled and prayed. Finally they started back to the church, but before they had reached it, the Colonel fell with his face upon the ground, crying, "Pray for me, pray for me again."

While engaged in prayer the brother heard a voice saying, "John, pray for me, too," and W. B. T. — fell by the Colonel's side. Soon another voice was heard, "pray for me," and D. B. E. — was on his knees. In a little while the whole

congregation assembled beneath the trees; the preachers took charge of the meeting, and the revival went on with power. There was no return to the church that day; many dinners were left uneaten. Many Christians were made happy. Many penitents converted. Doubtless there was great rejoicing among the angels over that scene.

At that meeting in the cedars Wm. Carraway secured his conviction, and was happily converted while in his carriage on the way home.

Another incident: J. F. Kornegay had gone to Goldsboro to see the circus. As he went he fell in with many of his neighbors on the road going to meeting. After entering the circus, it occurred to him to look over the multitude and see how many church members he could recognize. Carefully scanning the faces, he saw but one whom he knew to be a church man. Could that be said today? His favorite amusement next, fox hunting, was no enjoyment to him that day; everything was stupid and vulgar, and the spirit of God then and there awakened him to his lost condition. He returned home an unhappy man and, on the morrow, took his whole family 18 miles to church at Waynesboro, and that day became a seeker of Christ, and, with his sons, found pardon and peace. The venerable father still remains to pray for Zion, and the sons are leading men in the Methodist and Baptist churches.

Opponent Weakens

Another incident. W. K. Lane, by education and association, was bitterly opposed to the Methodists a man of prominence in the county; chairman of the court, having larger business relations with the people than any other man in the county; a gentleman of high character. He determined

not to yield to the fanaticism which was running his neighbors crazy.

For several days he kept aloof from the meeting, and finally his spirit of opposition rose to the pitch of showing his contempt for the whole proceeding, (as he stated to me) so he decided to do the most unreasonable thing which he could have done; collecting some fishing tackle he proceeded, out of his way, in sight of the church, where his fellow citizens might see him, to the river, fishing. But, when seated on the bank of the Neuse, he could hear, in the distance, the songs in the sanctuary, and it made him unhappy. The fish would not bite, but the mosquitoes did, and within his breast was an accusing conscience. He returned home wretched, and the next day, to the astonishment of all, was at the church, a broken-hearted penitent.

(At this point four pages are missing from the manuscript but apparently the Rev. Mr. Andrews had begun to recount some of the personalities in the Great Revival of 1849. The address continues from the point of the missing pages).

Some Leaders

Miss Sally Bradbury, now Mrs. Davis, sister of the Rev. Barden Bradbury, still lives. At that time she was fluent in prayer, using scriptural language with aptness and unction, and was a diligent altar worker. Hundreds had never seen Great Religious Page 13

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and territory
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They take pride in
the Hub Department Store
and feel as if it is their
store and you, our
customers, are their friends

—Great Religious

Continued from Page 12

er heard a woman pray, and when Mr. Wyche first called upon her all were astonished, and some offended, but that prayer brought conviction to many hearts, and tears from many eyes. Old and infirm, her occasional presence in the sanctuary is a benediction to her pastor and brethren.

A true mother in Israel is Mrs. Chelly Langston, serving God night and day, and speaking of Him to all them that look for redemption.

I may not speak of my own mother more than this: That Mrs. P. L. Andrews, relict of Dr. S. A. Andrews, in the 84th year of her age, infirm in body, gentle and quietly awaits the Master's call. When she departs her body is to be borne from your church to the side of her husband, who was the first white person buried in yonder cemetery.

Miss Edith Jernigan, many years ago, at a great age, died in peace. She was a good woman. Mrs. Sarah Pike, now Mrs. Wilson, thrice widowed, very old, lives in Perquimans county, ready when the Lord shall call her. Mrs. Nelson was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and departed in peace a few years ago.

Rev. (Col.) C. J. Nelson is still a citizen of Goldsboro, and has lived to see his church he loves grow from two members to several hundred, and for many years maintaining a settled pastor and owning a valuable church property.

I have thus, as briefly as possible, called to memory the names of those who were active laborers or abettors of the great revival of '49. It would be a pleasant task to sketch more largely their lives and those of others who were not so prominent, but I must forbear at this time.

Uncle Tom

But I must not pass from this part of my subject without mentioning "Uncle Tom Langston," an old colored man, a slave at that time, whose prayers seemed to rend the very heavens. He was the leader among the Negroes, many of whom, in a few years, joined our church. After the war Uncle Tom left us, and became a member of a colored Methodist church. He died in triumph, I believe, very long ago.

The first sad event in the history of the church in Goldsboro was the death of F. L. Castex, in the year 1851. But what was sad to us was a triumphant departure to him. At the last moment his face was kindled with a joyous smile, as he waved his hand heavenward and fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

It was a new departure to the little band of disciples. We felt that it bridged the river, and that Castex had pioneered us toward the land of promise. Since then many have passed from us—they have died well, bless God! The last and perhaps the purest,

1841 Saw First Sunday School

The first Sunday School started in Wayne county was run by Col. C. J. Nelson at Waynesborough in 1841.

Mrs. Louisa Kornegay, just reached heaven in time to witness the assemblage from the battlements of the New Jerusalem. May we all meet them there.

Goldsboro Circuit Formed

The Goldsboro Church remained on the Smithfield circuit for several years, then the Goldsboro circuit was formed — if I am not mistaken—then the Everettsville circuit, and just before the war Goldsboro was made a station. At the close of the war it was bracketed with Wilson as a double-barrelled station for, I think, two years. For many years it has stood in the front rank of stations in the N. C. Conference, and, may I say it in this presence, it is second to none for devotion to the Master's cause, intelligence, culture, social position and Christian liberality. There have been many gracious revivals, and under Christ heaven is richer by the fact of this church's existence. Perhaps no revival of religion which has ever occurred in North Carolina has produced more widespread results than that of '49. The social position and private character of the majority of the converts was the best in the country, and many of them were persons of wealth and refinement.

Encouraged To Work

The doctrines of universal atonement, sincere repentance, faith in Christ as a personal Saviour, spiritual regeneration and conscious witness of the Holy Spirit were burned into their consciences by the Word and the Spirit. Hence there were few still-born babes, but the conversions were distinct and satisfactory. As soon as converted and added to the church, men and women were encouraged to work for Christ. They were urged to sing and pray, to erect the family altar, to study God's Word and the standards of our theology. A basket of books was almost always in Wyche's hand when he was not in the pulpit. They were readily sold, and he took many subscriptions to our periodical literature. They were urged to give freely for God's cause, and they did it, as I have shown from the material results.

At that time there was not a Sabbath school on a solid basis in the county. Soon they sprang up on every hand. There was not a respectable or comfortable church in the county. In a few years Goldsboro could boast of four churches, Everettsville of two, and there were several built in the country, which did credit to the intelligence and liberality of the people. Good schools began to spring up. A college was built in Goldsboro, now occupied by your admirable Graded School. The great revival sent to the lo-

cal itinerant ranks five preachers and one exhorter.

Colonel Andrews

Let me first speak of the exhorter, intellectually and by acquirements the superior of them all, he belonged to the Holy Catholic Church in a noble sense. Among laymen, acknowledged as a leader in Sunday school work, a wise counsellor to the ministers, for many years at the head of Odd Fellowship in the State; his talks, as he called them, replete with Scriptural knowledge and the spirit of devotion at home among all Christians, and, as one has told, possessing more universal knowledge than any man he ever knew, such was Col. W. S. G. Andrews. None but the angels knew when his spirit returned to the God who gave it. He sleeps in an unmarked grave in your cemetery.

Became Preachers

Wm. K. Lane became a local preacher. He was a man of intelligence and large business; preached on Sundays until his health failed, crushed by the misfortunes incident to the late war. He gave liberally of his means to advance the cause of religion and education. His death was peaceful. James Turnage passed from us to the Freewill Baptist church, became an elder, and is still living, an earnest, useful man of God.

Francis B. Andrews was converted when a lad, soon after we occupied the church, and has been for twenty years a local preacher. God has given him many souls to his ministry.

A. J. Finlayson also became a local preacher. He was not educated, but he was converted; not eloquent, but earnest. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens to the end of life. No citizen of Wayne has impressed himself for good upon the religious public for two generations as did Finlayson for the nearly thirty years of his ministry. After the war the Wayne and Lenoir circuits were revived and rebuilt through his instrumentality, and the seed from which has sprung the young and promising Goldsboro circuit was sown by him. He was instrumental in building seven churches. He gave bountifully of time and money to the cause of Christ, and his death was one of great calmness and peace. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

5500 Sermons

The itinerant preacher addresses you, and, after twenty-nine years of continuous work and 5,800 miles of continuous travel, having preached about 5,500 times, he has only this to say for himself: That could he begin where he laid down his profession, and with it all temporal prospects, with a full knowledge of all the disappointments, failures and misfortunes of a preacher's life, all should be given and suffered freely for Christ and His church if he might be counted worthy to cry, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

Array of Preachers

No church, in my knowledge, has been favored with such an array of talent in its pastorate as the Goldsboro church. Ira T. Wyche, P. W. Archer, John Tillett, L. W. Martin, Charles P. Jones, J. F. Fisher, S. M. Frost, Charles F. Deems, R. G. Barrett, John S. Long, A. W. Mangum, E. A. Yates, M. C. Thomas, I. S. Moran, J. P. Moore, J. R. Griffith, J. R. Brooks, J. E. Mann, J. T. Bagwell and W. M. Robey. One was and six have been made D.D.'s, and others yet to suffer, but I do not suppose that Goldsboro is to be blamed for their misfortunes.

Eight of your ex-pastors have been elevated to the Presiding Elder's office, and five have been presidents of colleges, which suggests to my mind the wonderful outcome of men when conditions are favorable. Verily, Goldsboro is a good place to come to, and not a bad place to hail from.

These servants of God have left their impress upon you. Their styles of preaching were as various as their personalities and each has left his mark. It remains for the present pastor to pilot to a successful issue the second grand event in the history of Goldsboro Methodism. "See that ye build it according to the patterns showed you in the mount." Let every brick be sanctified by the prayers of the people. Let the people

have a "mind to work," and let this house be reared FOR GOD. Say to pride and human glory "stand back." Build it in faith that God will accept the gift, and

in confidence that in the years to come it may be said, "this and that man was born in her," so shall this latter temple be more glorious than the former.

From Cisterns To Modern Water System Is Far Cry

From cisterns to a complex system of water mains is the picture of the water distribution system in Goldsboro during the past 57 years.

Cisterns, of which there were at least six in 1884 provided water for fighting fire and it was the dry condition of the cisterns in 1884 at the time of the "big fire" that prompted the organization of the Goldsboro Water Company by private capital.

Franchise was granted Henry Hungerford and his associates, E. T. Fuller and Charles M. Berrian to construct the water system and it was to have been completed in 1889, but delays advanced the date to April 17, 1890.

Sometime between 1890 and 1902 the company went into bankruptcy and the system was bought by Percival and Elizabeth Boney of Portland, Maine, from I. F. Dortch, commissioner. The city bought the system on May 13, 1902 for \$50,000.

At the same time the electric lighting system was bought from the Goldsboro Illuminating and Traction Company, of which Capt. Nathan O'Berry was president. Funds for these purchases were raised by a bond issue of \$110,000, remainder of which went for street improvement and city hall and market.

Original size of the 1890 system probably covered the city limits at that time: John to George and Elm to Elm.

Now there are so many feet of mains, no one knows exactly. So many fire hydrants, no one knows how many.

No details on the water plant in 1890 could be found easily. Today the new pumping and filtering plant on Little river is already outmoded. But it easily provides the 1,750,000 gallons needed each day. An engineering firm is studying plans for proposed enlargement.

Recently the city took over the water system at Seymour Johnson Field, and the same engineers are to make a study of the possibility of turning that system's three-million gallon capacity of deep well water into the municipal system. They are studying, also, probable facilities for treatment of the Johnson Field water to remove the high iron content.

Goldsboro's old water tank erupted suddenly one day several years ago and in 1939 the present orange-shaped tank which holds a million gallons was completed.

Anselm, 11th century Archbishop of Canterbury, was an Italian by birth, a native of Aosta Piedmont.

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History Of Schools In Goldsboro

By Emma R. Edwards

Wayne County's greatest son Charles B. Aycock has gone down in history as North Carolina's "Educational Governor." His statue stands along with that of Zebulon Vance in the National Capitol. Aycock's boyhood was spent on a Wayne County farm near Fremont. A panel of Gutzon Borglum's statue of Aycock in Raleigh on Capitol Square portrays a farm lad following his mule and plow but with thoughts far beyond his furrow. Watching his mother sign a legal paper with her cross-mark, young Aycock promised himself that he would do everything in his power to educate the people of the State he loved, not some of them, but all of them.

Aycock belonged to the "lost generation" of youths who grew to maturity in a land prostrated by the ravages of war. With the greatest difficulty, he obtained sufficient education to enter the University of North Carolina where he made an outstanding record.

In 1891 he was admitted to the Wayne County Bar and immediately joined in the movement to establish a public school system in Goldsboro, which had been launched by an able newspaperman Julius A. Bonitz. They were aided by another fledgling lawyer, Aycock's partner and later Superior Court Judge Frank A. Daniels, brother of Josephus Daniels.

Wayne County Created in 1779

Wayne County came into existence a century before Aycock's crusading began. Dobbs County, named for a Royal Governor of North Carolina, was split up into three counties, Wayne, Greene, and Lenoir. Because 1779 was a year glowing with exploits of Revolutionary generals, the impetuous "mad Anthony" was honored by having a county in eastern North Carolina named for him, only one of a large array of cities and counties to bear the name of Wayne in some form.

There were less than 5,000 people in the newly-created county, one-fifth of whom were slaves or Indians. Only one person in thirty could read or write. The wholly rural back country shipped cotton, corn, tobacco, hogs, cattle, turpentine, and hides by ox cart or river raft to New Bern or Wilmington where they were picked up by larger boats for export. Waynesborough, the original county seat, consisted of a landing dock on the Neuse River, a court house, tavern, general store, and a score or more of rough-hewn log houses. The location was unhealthy and the population was never large.

There were no schools or churches in Waynesborough, although visiting preachers came by at infrequent intervals. The earliest school on record was located near White Hall, later Seven Springs, as far back as 1790. Local planters owned scores of slaves, but many well-to-do farmers could not keep written accounts. Rarely a planter would employ a book-keeper or a governess who would teach the children of the family and perhaps those of neighbors. Westward immigration drew off a rich stream of young Tar Heels from 1815-1848. Ambitious parents sent their children to Edenton, New Bern, Wilmington, or as far as Virginia for elementary schooling. There were N. C. colleges if anyone had enough of a foundation to enter them, travel was by stage coach.

County Seat Moved To Railroad

In 1840 the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad (later the Atlantic Coast Line) was completed, and its 161.5 miles at that time made it the longest railroad in the world! An important stop on the line was a cross-roads village where Arnold Borden had built a tavern in 1838 for stage-coach and anticipated railroad travelers, named Goldsborough after a construction engineer of the railroad. The advantages of the new location overshadowed the crude village of Waynesborough, and the voters moved the county seat to Goldsboro which was incorporated in 1847. By then about one person in seven could read and write.

The first act of the citizens of



Old Middle Building, built in 1859, razed in 1927.

the new county seat was to establish a school at the corner of John and Chestnut Streets where the Methodist Church is now; this school building served as a meeting place on Sundays. Educational pioneers of the movement were Arnold Borden, John A. Green, and Dr. S. A. Andrews, and among the many teachers who came and went was one Mrs. J. B. Whitaker, "deaf as as post but an excellent teacher."

Early Teachers

A large two-story wooden building was erected at the foot of John street and was later moved when the street was cut through; this was at times a "free" school, a private school, mixed, or a

male academy, but it was not under any single management for very long at the time. The most noted schoolmasters who taught here were John and William Robinson, graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. Some teachers whose names were associated with the old "academy" were Professors Atwater, Fetter, Green, Gay, J. W. English, Ames W. Gulick (later mayor of Goldsboro), Mrs. Anna Craton, Mrs. Nathan Stanley, Miss Emily Webb, and Mrs. Moore. The women taught girls and the men taught boys; when operated as a mixed school, the first floor was assigned to girls and the second to boys.

This box-like building served

as a hospital during the war years of 1861-65, and in 1866 the first school for Negroes was taught there. Negro troops of occupation were quartered in the Fair Grounds adjoining the school yard for four years after the war. This had a demoralizing effect upon education, which was handled by a number of private schools during Reconstruction days.

Teaching of white children was soon resumed and continued until 1881 when the Goldsboro Graded School was established; the old "academy" was then abandoned, used as a warehouse, and later torn down at the beginning of the twentieth century, after serving varied uses.

Brick Building Erected in 1857

After Arnold Borden's death in 1846, his widow ran the hotel until 1854, when she rented part of the building to Rev. J. H. Brent who conducted a boarding-school for young ladies, known as the "Goldsboro Female College," with students from many surrounding counties. The Borden hotel building was sold a year or two later, and a stock company was organized to erect a suitable school building, for which \$20,000 was subscribed.

From 1857 to 1927 this handsome four-story brick building, known as "the college" built of hand-made brick, crowned with an imposing cupola, and flanked by twin outside stairways, ample for 600 students, stood as a symbol of culture and stability.

It was located on North William St. between the two smaller eight-room buildings added later, and because of its position was eventually called the "middle building." An engraving in Leslie's Weekly in 1860 showed the building as the most imposing spot in Goldsboro's skyline; beyond the building to the east was nothing but farm land. Goldsboro's population in 1860 was 865.

Well housed in the new building, Rev. Milton S. Frost's "Wayne Female College" was largely attended. Study hall and dining-room were on the ground floor, class-rooms on the second, and dormitory space on the third and fourth. Four girls stayed in a room and every move was made by a bell. During the hoop-skirt period, a violent storm took the tin roof off and Rev. Frost sent to New Bern for a large sail-cloth which was spread over the building until Commencement was over; some thought that Divine judgment had been visited on the young ladies who persisted in their extreme style of dress. A high board fence did not always act as a barrier when the young ladies took their walking exercises and the boys from the academy at the other end of town came to watch them.

School Becomes Confederate Hospital

Completion of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad between Goldsboro and Morehead in 1858 made Goldsboro an important and strategic railroad junction, located as it was on the line from Wilmington to Richmond, Con-

See History on Page 16

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Goldsboro High School

—History

Continued from Page 15
federate capital dependent upon sea-borne supplies for siege.

In 1861, the embroidery class under Miss Requa made a handsome silk Confederate flag with the inscription "Victory or Death," and presented it to the Goldsboro Rifles when the company was called to the defense of Ft. Macon. The flag saw service on many fronts, was captured in battle and later returned to Goldsboro, and is now in the Hall of History in Raleigh. (Photograph may be seen at Giddens Jewelry Store).

Fighting in eastern Carolina brought many casualties into Goldsboro, and the Wayne Female College was turned into a Confederate Hospital, with partitions torn away and every foot of floor space filled with the wounded and dying who came by train and wagon-load; the women of the town gave their services to care for the men. Later when Gen. W. T. Sherman occupied Goldsboro in 1865 on his way from Fayetteville to Raleigh (with a Bentonville detour), the building became a Union Hospital. Forty years later little children were told that there were blood stains still to be seen on the floors and stairways!

After the War in 1868, school was reopened by Prof. E. W. Adams as the "Goldsboro Female College," followed in 1871 by Rev. N. Z. Graves. In 1874 it was the "Goldsboro High School" for boys and girls under Prof. Fetter. The last teachers in charge before it was taken over as a graded school in 1881 were Prof. R. P. Troy and Mrs. V. S. M. Chapman.

Private Schools Numerous

In Goldsboro both before and after the War, there was a succession of small private schools for younger children conducted in vacant buildings or private homes. Teaching was the only "genteel" occupation a woman could follow, and many conscientious ladies of culture and slender finances conducted excellent schools; war widows became teachers also.

Even after the establishment of the public school system, private schools were preferred by many parents. The most noted of the private schools in Goldsboro were taught by Dr. W. C. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Whitaker, Miss Mary Carrow, Miss Belle Carruthers, Miss Mittie Lightner, Mrs. E. W. Adams, Miss Ellen Wright Moore, Mrs. V. S. M. Chapman, Miss Lellie Whitten, Mrs. Mary B. Griswold, Miss Fanny Everett, Miss Mollie Dewey, Miss Blanche Robey, Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, and Dr. Geo. W. Butler, who later became a medical missionary to Brazil.

Many of these teachers who were greatly beloved by their pupils were persuaded to resume their teaching careers in the new public school system. Worthy of mention are Miss Mary Carrow, Mrs. Mary B. Griswold, Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, Miss Fanny Everett, Miss Blanche Robey, and Mrs. Anna Craton. Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Humphrey taught for fifteen years in their own schools, and for thirty-five years in the public schools, making their total teaching time fifty years each, with Mrs. Griswold not missing a single day because of illness!

Children who lived in the country near Goldsboro came in by pony or buggy. There were flourishing schools in several nearby communities, although Goldsboro and White Hall were the only incorporated towns in the county before 1870. There were in Wayne County a fine girls' boarding school at Everettsville near Dudley, Nahunta Academy, Williams-Nadal School in Fremont, (Mt. Olive) Woodland Academy, Williams School at Sauls Cross Roads, Falling Creek High School, White Hall (later Seven Springs), and just across the county lines the Foy School for Girls at Stan-tonsburg, the Institute at Bes-ton, and the Davis Military School at LaGrange, which was forced to close because of an epidemic of spinal meningitis.

Schools Follow Reconstruction Period

The prostrate South revived slowly. Between 1875 and 1885 free schools were established successively in Greensboro, Raleigh, Salisbury, Goldsboro, Durham, Charlotte, Wilmington, and Winston.

The spirited newspaper campaign conducted by Messrs. Bonitz, Aycock, and Daniels resulted in the passage in 1881 of a special legislative act establishing the Goldsboro Graded Schools, and the first school tax was set at twenty cents on the \$100 property valuation, subsequently raised as need arose. In 1885 the school budget was \$7,000.

The "college" was taken over as the most suitable building, and \$32,000 purchase price was paid for it. Ten grades were provided for 393 pupils, and Mrs. E. P. Moses of Tennessee was selected by Mr. Bonitz as the first superintendent. Education became such a popular commodity that the community showered Mr. Moses' first baby with gifts.

In 1886 the Supreme Court declared the act of 1881 unconstitutional because it provided for the establishment of white schools from tax money paid by white property-holders and colored schools from taxes paid by colored people. In the 1887 Legislature the law was amended so that schools for both white and colored should be supported from the common tax fund. Until the Legislature could act, funds for the 1886-87 school session were raised by voluntary subscriptions of citizens.

Goldsboro Schools Spring-Board

The spotlight has always played upon the Goldsboro schools because many leading educators of this and other states started their teaching careers in Goldsboro. Among these have been Edwin A. Alderman, president of Tulane, U. N. C., and U. Va.; J. I. Foust, president of N. C. C. W. (now W. C. U. N. C.); T. R. Foust, former Guilford County superintendent of Schools; J. Y. Joyner, State Supt. of Public Instruction; E. C. Brooks, State lege; A. E. Woltz, attorney; J. E. Avent, textbook author; E. D. Supt. and president of State College, U. of Ga. faculty; Logan D. Howell, O. A. Hamilton, W. C. Rankin, former Health officer and Duke Hospital staff member; and P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education. Because they were there as young men before their genius had fully developed, Goldsboro did not receive the full measure of the talents and gifts they had to bestow.

Goldsboro teachers whose service records outshine all others have been Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Humphrey with fifty years to their credit, Miss Annie Farrior, Miss Rebecca Humphrey (daughter of John Robinson), Miss Nellie Cobb, Miss Elise Fulghum, Miss Clara Spicer, Mrs. C. E. Wilkens, Miss Edna Brooks, Miss Allie Freeman, Miss Magdalene Hum-mell, and Mrs. Eliza S. Cox, all of whom have completed twenty-five or more years of teaching.

Worthy of mention is Ammie Kelly, Negro janitor who has rung bells and swept corridors since 1900 and is still active.

The Goldsboro School Board of Trustees has jurisdiction over all city schools, both white and colored. Mr. E. B. Borden was for thirty-five years an active member and for part of that time was chairman; other chairmen whose leadership has been noteworthy have been Chas. B. Aycock, Geo. A. Norwood, Geo. C. Royall, Geo. C. Kornegay, Geo. S. Dewey, Jno. D. Langston, and W. A. Dees. Mrs. Henry Weil, appointed to fill her husband's place when he died in 1914, was the first woman to serve on the Board; there have been at least two women on it ever since. The current tendency is to have a Board with several young men or women in their thirties, in addition to the more experienced members.

School Plants Show Constant Growth

The physical expansion of the Goldsboro schools has been continuous. Various frame structures housing music practise rooms, domestic science or manual training activities have been built and later on moved or torn down. The permanent additions to the white school system have been two elementary buildings added on William St. in 1903 (either side of the "middle" building), a third building formerly used as a High School at the corner of William and Vine Sts. in 1915, Walnut and Virginia St. primary schools in neighborhood residential sections in 1920-21, and in 1927 a fine modern High School near Herman Park at a cost of \$300,000 which has later been added to. The stately old "middle" building was declared unsafe for use and was torn down in 1927.

In spite of the local heritage of famous educators, no white school in Goldsboro bears any name except the street designating its location.

All schools have auditoriums, libraries, and lunch-rooms, with ample playgrounds and athletic space. All buildings are attractively landscaped. A home for the superintendent adjoins the elementary buildings. A gymnasium was added behind the William St. school in W. P. A. days.

The Goldsboro Graded Schools operate by special charter apart from the Wayne County system. Until 1933 when the State assumed the 8-months' school expense throughout the State, Goldsboro levied taxes sufficient to support a 9-months' school. In 1933 the schools were dropped back to 8 months until a supplementary bond issue could be voted in 1936 to allow for the extra month. Now that the 9-months' school is state-wide, the County has assumed some of the indebtedness of the city schools and will gradually lower the tax rate. Text-books were rented until the Free Text-Book Law was

passed in 1937. Improved teacher standards, teacher retirement, and a 12-year program since 1941 have been great steps forward. The original school had ten grades until the 11th was added in 1906.

Other Goldsboro Schools Contribute

For a few years a separate school was operated by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the children residing in their orphanage which is located in Goldsboro, but the advantages of attendance at city schools soon became apparent because of the small number of boys and girls in the home, now less than fifty. The Orphanage School stressed

music and sent out a concert class regularly for several seasons.

St. Mary's School is conducted by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary of Scranton, Pa. In two buildings on William St. adjoining St. Mary's Catholic Church. Opened in 1927 with 45 pupils in kindergarten and grammar grades, the school has now grown to kindergarten, eight grammar grades, and two years of High School, with music taught in many branches. The faculty consists of a principal and five teachers, with 135 pupils. From 1933 to 1936 when the public school dropped back to 8 months, many parents who wished to have their children continue at a 9-months' school sent them to St. Mary's School.

From time to time there have been many privately-taught kindergartens, expression courses, Spanish classes, art, and music, as well as privately-operated commercial schools for adults. A recent nursery school has been added for the benefit of working mothers, as a part of the Wayne Recreation Council's program.

Goldsboro Schools Of Today

Goldsboro, the County seat of Wayne, has had a population boost from 18,000 to 25,000 within the past few years, by extension of the city limits and by influx of civilian and military families attached to Seymour Johnson Field, which was opened in 1942 as a training school for Army Air Force mechanics. Goldsboro is in the center of the County and is easily available by railroads and highways from every direction. It is a balanced See History on Page 18

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Goldsboro News-Argus

Volume 62—No. 155

Founded April 7, 1885

116 N. James St., Goldsboro, N. C.

Saturday, October 4, 1947

Only Seven Christians In Goldsboro In Founding Year



Good Shepherd Lutheran Church

Church people in Goldsboro in 1847 took a religious census and found only seven professed christians. Now about 5,000 attend Goldsboro's 22 white churches.

The great revival of 1849 started the urge to build churches in the new town. An academy building on John street was used for religious services by the congregations existing at that time.

The Baptists who organized in 1843 at Waynesboro talked of building a church in 1850, decided to do so in 1852 and found that in 1857 sufficient money had been raised to start construction in 1858. The first church was erected on John street where the Professional building now stands and was completed in 1859. Present church adjacent to the first building was started in July, 1911. The first pastor was the Rev. David Thompson. The Rev. Alfred J. Smith is pastor now.

On December 4, 1889 the First Baptist church started as mission in Webbtown on Slocumb street, which later was to be known as the Second Baptist church. Deed to the church, erected in 1893, was given the congregation December 25, 1928. Rev. Herman T. Dilday is pastor.

The parish of St. Paul's Episcopal church was moved to Goldsboro from Waynesborough and the Rev. N. Collin Hughes preached to his congregation in the old academy for two years. Services later were conducted by traveling clergymen until 1853 when Rev. A. F. N. Roffe took charge.

In 1856 the parish broke ground for its new church. First services were held in it May 2, 1857. It is on James street. The building was partially remodeled in 1946. The Rev. John C. Grainger became rector on September 29, 1946.

1850
The First Methodist church, forerunner of St. Paul, was built on Spruce street after 1850 on property given by Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Holt. The Rev. Ira T. Wyche, who with James H. Brent conducted the 1849 revival, was its first pastor. The congregation built St. Paul and laid the cornerstone July 12, 1883. Parsonage was built next door to the church. A new parsonage was built in the 1928-1929 period. Present pastor is the Rev. Leon Russell. The Spruce street church was sold to the Primitive Baptists, who hold occasional services there with visiting elders doing the preaching. St. Paul's Educational building was built between 1923-1928.

the late Willis Hall, who also gave the lot for St. Stephen's Episcopal church. Supply pastors preached until the church was completed and then the Rev. Luther McKinnon was called as the first pastor. A succeeding pastor, the Rev. Peter McIntyre, was honored when an annex was named for him. The Rev. James M. McChesney is pastor now.

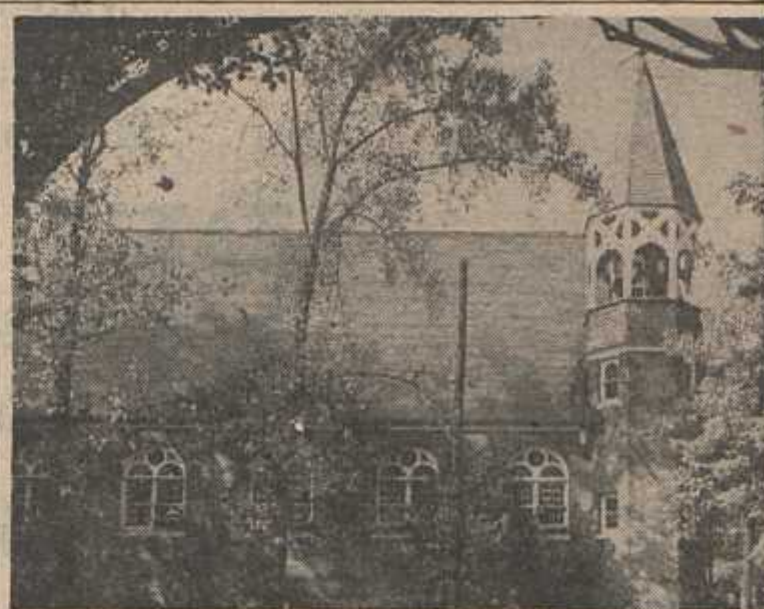
1883

The congregation of Temple Oheb Shalom was organized at a meeting held February 5, 1883 at which time Rabbi Kaiser of Baltimore's temple of the same name gave to the embryonic group instruction. First officers were A. Lehman, president; A. Hilb, secretary and Sol Weil, treasurer.

A temporary synagogue was rented in the old Armory building which is now the Paramount theatre on Center street. In July of 1886 a lot was bought on North James street and construction started March 26. The dedication services were held December 31.

First rabbi to serve was the Rev. Mr. Block. Present leader is the Rev. Maurice Feuer.

The history of Catholicity in Goldsboro dates back to the time when the late James Cardinal Gibbons, vicar apostolic of North Carolina came through town on horseback. Mass was celebrated in a private home.



St. Mary's Catholic Church

It was not until 1889 that the church was erected, money for it having been given by many peoples of all faiths, including President Grover Cleveland. St. Mary's had as its first priest, Father Thomas Frederick Price, who came in 1886. The parish at that time was quite extensive, including everything east of the present Norfolk - Wilmington railroad.

St. Mary's school was opened in 1887.

Father Lawrence Newman is now the parish priest.

1890

The George Kirby chapel (Presbyterian) was built in 1890 on a lot donated by the late Dr. George L. Kirby. Sunday school services have been held there almost continuously since that time. The church at present is served by occasional services by the pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

The Pentecostal Holiness church was organized in the spring of 1898. Its first pastor was the Rev. W. A. Jenkins, the organizer. The first services were held in a tent on the court house square. The church erected its first structure in 1900 on William street where the Friends meeting house now stands. A second building was bought and was on N. James street. The church moved to the present location in the early 1920's. The Rev. C. J. Peyton is now pastor.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, better known as the Mormon church was organized in Goldsboro in 1906 with S. P. Fulghum as its first president. A church structure was erected shortly after the organization but due to its location was sold in 1940. Plans now call for erection of a modern structure on Ash and Slocumb streets. Meeting are now held in the VFW hall on John street. W. E. Cogdell is president of the group at present.

The Free Will Baptist church was founded in 1910 and soon thereafter its present church structure was built on a lot, corner Simmons and Lionel streets, given the church by the Rev. Jake Hill. Services, however, were held for a short time at Georgetown. The Rev. Frank Casey, father of Luby Casey, was first pastor. The Rev. Rashie Kennedy serves the church at present.

1912

Elm Street Methodist church was authorized by the annual conference held in November of 1912. Rev. B. H. Tuttle, then pastor of St. Paul church, was instrumental in its organization. The Rev. John Monroe Wright was its first pastor. For a long period in its existence St. Paul pastor conducted services there at times. Present pastor is Rev. E. W. Dowman of Pikeville.

The First Christian church was

organized after 37 years of effort by a small and determined persons of that faith. In 1875 the first of its meeting houses was bought on Hall street in Webbtown under the guidance of William A. Brand. The next year a mission for Goldsboro was asked, but it was not until after a revival in 1912 that it was permitted to be organized.

The group met in various places until its church was completed in 1919. First pastor to live in Goldsboro was Rev. J. A. Taylor who arrived in 1916. Rev. C. W. Riggs is pastor now.

1923

The Salvation Army was established in Goldsboro in 1923 by Capt. Lee Ritchie and Lieut. Charles Johnson. First meetings were held in the old Opera House, in the Borden mill village and finally its citadel was moved to the corner of John and Holly in 1935, where a lot and building was bought from the Methodists. Capt. Charles E. Sams heads the Army's unit at present.

The Tabernacle Baptist church was organized in June, 1934. The present pastor, Dr. Wm. Howard Carter, came to the pastorate the last Sunday in December, 1936. By special arrangement the church helps support the Original Free Will Baptist orphanage, and also support four missionaries on the Mexican Indian Mission field. The organization is known for its organization of the Good Samaritan Club. The church structure is located on East Ash street and plans now call for an addition to care for educational department.

Bryan Street Baptist church was established about 1900 and due to lack of records name of its first pastor is not available. At present the church does not have a pastor.

The Friends meeting was established on November 26, 1906 on the site of its present location, Vine and William streets, where on April 27, 1926 the cornerstone of the present structure was laid. There were 52 charter members. Mrs. Mary E. Woody and her son, Dr. Waldo Woody were instrumental in the organization. The late Rev. Tennyson Lewis was the first pastor. Rev. Phillip Griffin of Greensboro became pastor in August 1947.

The Seventh Day Adventist congregation was organized in Goldsboro in 1915 and for about four years thereafter it was served by the Rev. Edison Strickland. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Elliston. Services are held in a rented hall on North Center street.

1938

The Good Shepherd Lutheran church is the outcome of efforts of organization which started in 1880, which failed. A second See Only Seven on Page 21.



First Baptist Church



St. Paul Methodist Church

1847 The Goldsboro Centennial 1947

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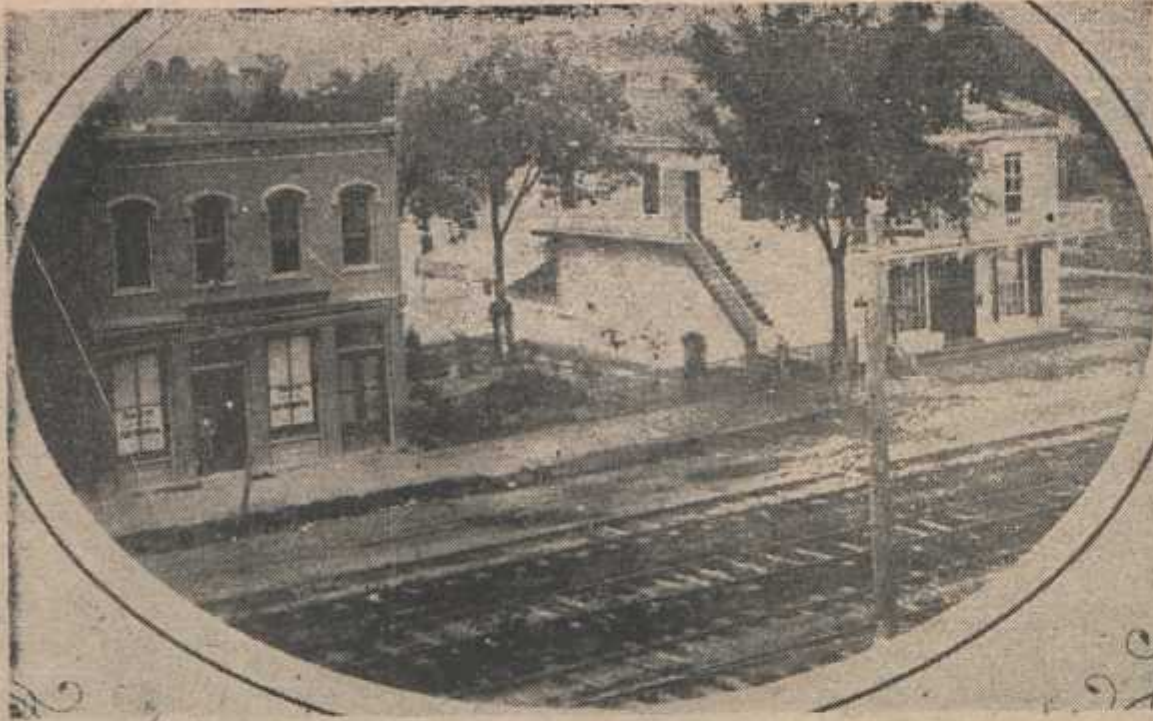
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FIRST GOLDSBORO hospital was in upper story of building on right. Left is New Hanover bank which operated in 80's. (Picture courtesy Lionel Weil).

First Hospital Was Over Livery Stable

Until the year 1896 there were no hospital facilities and accommodations in Goldsboro, according to a history of the present institution written by the late Dr. W. H. Cobb for the News-Argus in May 1940.

All surgical work and emergencies that could not be handled in the doctors' offices were cared for in the home of the patients. All difficult obstetrical operations were likewise performed in the home. Trained graduate nurses were few, but practical nurses were a bit more plentiful.

The present modernly equipped Goldsboro Hospital with its highly skilled, trained staff grew from a man's vision in 1893, a Canadian and a Presbyterian minister. The man was the Rev. F. W. Farries who served faithfully and well the First Presbyterian church of Goldsboro until his death in 1908.

When he began his campaign to raise funds for an Emergency Hospital he was ably assisted by Col. Joseph E. Robinson, editor of the Goldsboro Argus, and other public spirited citizens.

Much surgery in those days was of necessity referred to the hospitals in Richmond, especially St. Luke's and elsewhere. Occasionally a patient with an acute appendix was found to have a ruptured one, which occurred during the delay in transportation.

In the year 1896 Goldsboro had a population of 5,000 people. John H. Hill was mayor and the Hon. Elias Carr was governor of the state. It was at this time the hospital had its humble beginning and was more of a dispensary than a hospital.

Above Livery Stable

The first building was the second floor of a house above a livery stable at the corner of Center and Mulberry streets. This upper floor had been constructed and arranged as a dwelling for a Mr. Day and his family. But a Mordecai Witherington who ran the livery stable on first floor gave the use of the second floor for a hospital and very little charge was made. Sewerage was not installed in the town until 1898 so there were no modern sanitary conveniences and the furnishings were most simple and meager.

The nursing of the patients was entrusted to an elderly man and his wife who resided in the building. They did the best they could to care for patients and furnish meals. The patients were people who were unable to procure medicines and the physicians gave a part of their time to minister to those who came for medicine and treatment. There was a rotation of service so that it did not consume a great deal of any one physician's time. Nearly all the patients were of the "out patient" class, though there were a few bed cases. During the existence of this hospital it was known as the Goldsboro Emergency Hospital, and the medicines and dressing were furnished by money obtained by private subscription, and there was thought to be a monthly contribution from the city.

Dr. William Henry Harrison

Cobb and his son, Dr. Reb Cobb were deeply interested in this hospital and gave freely of their time and services. The latter Dr. Cobb stated in his article that during the existence of this hospital he did not recall but one pay patient, all the others being charity.

In 1903 the hospital was incorporated. After a period of time it was moved to a one-story brick structure on North John

street, near the corner of John and Atlantic streets. This building was formerly constructed for a machine shop. This location offered some improvement as it was on the ground floor, quieter and not over a livery stable.

There were still no trained nurses here. An elderly married couple constituted the entire personnel. One of the rooms constituted the operating room, dressing room, drug, and supply room.

Dr. Cobb recalled that he and his father had a railroad accident case at this time which required the amputation of a thigh. Due to absence of modern equipment they sterilized instruments in pots and pans and used a kitchen table. At that time sea sponges were used largely in the place of cotton sponges of today.

In 1905 the hospital was moved to still a better place the Slocumb residence which stood in an oak grove at the eastern end of Walnut street, near the present location of George S. Dewey. There were 8 large rooms in the body of the house, large hall through center, extension of two rooms in the rear over which two other rooms were built large front back porches and a shady yard.

Graduate Nurse

An operating room was fitted up and a graduate trained nurse, Miss Mabel Hughes, now Mrs. B. W. Nash, was employed as superintendent with pupil nurses under her. This was the first time since its inception that the hospital began to emerge a real though modest little hospital, where patients could be comfortable and well cared for.

In 1911 the Goldsboro Hospital as it is known today was erected on North Herman street, and the corner stone laid with Masonic ceremonies, March 5, 1912. On the corner stone is the following inscription:

"Erected by the people of Goldsboro for the Relief of suffering humanity."

At that time the hospital could care for 45 patients. In 1930 a large addition was erected together with a Nurses' home. This

home was given in memory of Joe Rosenthal, one of the most generous supporters of the hospital. At this time 100 patients could be cared for comfortably. An operating room well staffed, well lighted and with modern equipment, up to date delivery room, tonsil operating, X-Ray equipment, fracture and sterilizing rooms, surgeons dressing room with lockers instrument room with cabinets, supply room were all added from time to time.

A skilled medical staff, business manager, assistant, superintendent of nurses, assistant, graduate nurses, undergraduate helpers, maids orderlies, office personnel and well trained diet experts all contributed to making the institution an up-to-date modern hospital from 1930 until the strain of war years affected its personnel and help. The hospital carried on, however, and volunteer nurses aides contributed what they could during the war period. The hospital nurses training school was revived three years ago and the first class graduated this summer.

Cleveland Victory

Goldsboro put on a grand demonstration and torchlight parade with trimmings in November of 1884 to celebrate the victory of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States. Early in the day by rail and private conveyance people streamed in from Fremont, Mt. Olive, and Fork it was said. The gathering reached full swing that night on the courthouse green, reports stated.

1926-1947

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Walter A. Stansbury, Mgr.

30 Industries In Goldsboro Employ More Than 4,000

By Charles Bond

In the midst of one of the best agricultural sections in eastern North Carolina Goldsboro and Wayne county, nevertheless have their industries, some stemming from agricultural lines and some from other lines.

The sixteenth U. S. Census listed 35 industries for Wayne county, with the greatest portion being 10 for food and kindred products, six for lumber and timber basic products, six for chemicals and allied products. The others were distributed between textile mill products, furniture and finished products, printing, publishing and allied industries, clay stone and glass products, iron and steel and their products except machinery and machinery except electrical.

The News-Argus surveyed 30 industries in Goldsboro itself with a total of over 4,000 employees, about 1250 of which are seasonal employees for from four to nine months of the year.

Make Packing Case

Atlas Plywood Corporation's two plants were established about 30 years ago as the Empire Manufacturing company and have operated continuously since then in the manufacture of plywood packing cases. The Atlas Plywood Corporation took over the Empire plant in Goldsboro in 1928 and in 1929 acquired the Utility plant to add to its list of 15 plants. The two Goldsboro plants employ about 1200.

Borden Brick and Tile Company was founded in 1911 by F. K. Borden, F. K. Borden, Jr., and F. B. Daniels. A new plant was built in 1920 for the manufacture of common brick. In 1925 a plant for the manufacture of face brick was added in Sanford and a plant built in Durham in 1939, capacity of which was doubled in 1947. The company now makes common brick, face brick, hollow building tile and farm drainage tile with a total of 300 employees in the three plants.

Borden Mills

The Borden Manufacturing Co., Inc., was founded in the early part of 1900 by the late F. K. Borden, Sr., and E. B. Borden, Jr. There were 5000 spindles in the new mill or Mill No. 1 used in manufacture of hosiery knitting yarn. After four years the number of spindles was increased to 10,000. In 1914 the company bought the old Wayne Cotton Mills, directly across the street, discarded the old weaving equipment and installed new machinery for an 8,000 spindle mill. The two mills operated separately until 1936 when they were combined into a 20,000 spindle unit and set up as today with Mill No. 1 processing up through Fly Frames and Mill No. 2 from spinning through shipping. Prior to installation of electricity in 1918, both mills were operated by steam.

Original officers were F. K. Borden, Sr., president; K. J. Davis, vice president and manager; E. B. Borden, Jr., treasurer; and Frank Broadhurst, secretary. In 1907 the late P. L. Borden succeeded E. B. Borden, Jr., and Frank Broadhurst as secretary and treasurer, serving until his death in 1946. K. J. Davis resigned as manager on account of his health in 1914 and was succeeded by C. M. Black as superintendent, who served until 1946 when he was named vice president and secretary. E. B. Borden II, came into the company in 1921, was made vice president in 1928 and in 1941 succeeded his father, F. K. Borden, Sr., as president. In 1946 he also became treasurer.

Twenty-three new Whiten Longcraft spinning frames are now on order with which to further modernize and expand the company which has about 225 employees.

The Carolina Welds Works, a branch of General Electric Corporation was established in Goldsboro March 1, 1946 with six employees. The plant now employs 60 persons in the manufacture of radio and lamp parts.

Manufacturing Clothing

Cozart Fabrics, Inc., was established November 11, 1946, by R. T.

Cozart, Sr., and R. T. Cozart, Jr., with six employees. The plant now employs 25 persons in the manufacture of men's pajamas and underwear shorts.

Cozart Packing Co., Inc., was founded in June, 1927 by R. T. Cozart and wife. The firm was incorporated in 1946 and is engaged as wholesale jobbers and manufacturers of fresh meats. The plant employs 12.

Dewey Brothers was started in 1885 by Charles and George Dewey with about 12 employees. The firm was incorporated in 1941 and now has 100 employees engaged in the cast iron foundry, job and machine shop, structural fabrication shop and the mill supply department.

Elliott Packing Co., Inc., which employs 25 persons in season in processing and distributing meats, had its beginning as a partnership in 1938 selling dressed pigs during the tobacco season, incorporated as the Elliott Co., Inc. in 1940 is was reorganized as an individual proprietorship of W. H. Elliott under the name Elliott Co., which was located in Jeffrey's warehouse near the ACL freight depot. Beginning of the present plant was started on John Street extension in 1943 and in 1945 the name changed to Elliott Packing Co., incorporated in 1946. The company slaughters and processes hogs and cattle, maintains a buying station for daily purchase of livestock. The plant consists of 3 cold storage rooms, freezer room, abattoir, sausage room, cook room, steam, smoke house, office and several storage rooms with livestock sheds at rear of plant. Officers are W. H. Elliott president and treasurer and Mrs. W. H. Elliott, secretary. The company's trucks service the retail outlets over an area of 50 miles from Goldsboro.

Dairy Plant

Gardner's Dairy Products Co., was opened in Goldsboro in 1933 as a branch of the company of the same name in Rocky Mount by J. C. Gardner, F. S. Gardner, and S. S. Toler, Jr., to make ice cream. On November 16, 1939 the Hillcrest Dairy was acquired from W. C. Spence and the Carolina Dairy from a Mr. Franks, and the company then assumed the processing and distributing of milk as well. A third plant was opened in Dunn in 1945 and in March 1947, the Goldsboro plant was incorporated as Gardner's Dairy Products Co. of Goldsboro, Inc.

Figures kept at the plant show that \$33,961 was paid to Goldsboro merchants in 1946 for supplies and that \$28,000 was paid to milk producers of Wayne county. The company paid out \$121,536 more for milk imported from other counties to meet the needs in Wayne county for milk and ice cream. Fifteen are employed at the Goldsboro plant.

The Goldsboro Milling Co., Inc., was founded in 1916 by H. G. Maxwell with 5 employees. Now 120 persons are engaged in the manufacture of feed, meal and grits. The plant formerly manufactured flour as well.

The Goldsboro Tobacco Co., Inc., was organized August 1, 1945, and employs 250 persons in working 23 hours a day through four months of the year in buying and processing tobacco on order and on the company's own account. Officers, most of whom have been with the company since founding, are E. B. Langley, Kinston, president; R. S. Flippin, Kinston, E. D. Robertson, Danville, Ky., vice presidents; J. R. Gaskins, Danville, Ky., secretary; and R. E. Hamlin, Jr., Kinston, vice president, manager and buyer.

Dates To 1905

The A. T. Griffin Manufacturing Co., Inc., was founded in 1905 with A. T. Griffin, Sr., one of the principal stockholders. The plant employs 125 persons in manufacturing lumber and mill supplies. W. H. Jenkins Co., was found-

ed 1936 by W. H. Jenkins and employs 15 persons in the manufacture of fabricated structural steel for buildings.

The Kemp Specialty Furniture Ltd. was founded in 1931 by W. P. Kemp with 50 to 60 employees. There are now 225 employees engaged in the manufacture of odd beds and small tables.

Made-Rite Bakery was established on North John street in 1939 by H. L. Williamson and operated there until last Thanksgiving when it moved into a new plant at Grantham street and the Raleigh highway. Thirty persons are employed in the making of bread and bread products.

The McLamb Monument Co., was established in 1935 by E. McLamb to make memorial monuments of marble and granite. The firm now employs 25.

The N. C. Consolidated Hide Co., Inc. was organized in Goldsboro in 1938 and has just moved in what used to be Waynesboro. The company deals in hides, renders fats, grease and bones and manufactures meat scrap and tallow with 15 employees.

The Goldsboro Publishing Co., Inc., employs 31 persons in manufacturing and distributing the News-Argus, a merger of the Goldsboro Argus founded in 1885 and the Goldsboro News founded in 1922. The merger was effected in 1929.

Tobacco Hogsheads

M. E. Robinson, Inc., was founded in 1929 by M. E. Robinson with 50 employees. There are now 100 employees engaged in making tobacco hogshead and box shooks.

The W. P. Rose Supply Co., manufacturers of cement brick and cement tile, was formed in 1907 by W. P. Rose as a building supplies and contracting firm. Incorporation under the present name came in 1932 and in 1934 manufacture of cement tile and cement bricks was started. The company has 40 employees. In 1943 the old Farmers Co-operative at the old fair grounds was bought and this operates now under Farmers Service Co., manufacturing feeds and providing potato storage and cold storage. They have 12 employees.

The Scott Manufacturing Co., Inc. was organized in 1944 by Alton and O. W. Scott with five employees. It now has 15 employees in season nine months a year engaged in the manufacture of tobacco curing equipment. The company has a tobacco harvester which is in the experimental stage which has been demonstrated.

One of the oldest industries in the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Inc. A plant was organized June 14, 1882, as the Goldsboro Oil Co., Inc., by E. B. Borden, president, W. H. Borden, F. K. Borden, E. B. Borden, Jr., Henry Lee, M. L. Lee, C. Dewey, Sol Well, T. T. Oliver, Annie L. Dewey, and Eunice H. Borden. In those days a lot of cotton seed meal was used in fertilizer, the same kind serving for all crops. The company originated Prolific Cotton Grower with a 9-2 3-4 analysis and even now sometimes a farmer will call for that name and analysis. The capital stock was increased to \$100,000 in 1900 and July 6, 1901, the plant was sold to the Southern Cotton Oil Co.

The old frame plant burned down in 1901 and was replaced by a brick and concrete building which resumed operations in the spring of 1919. W. V. Westerland, present district and local manager has been with the company since the plant was reopened. W. B. Byers, district chemist, and E. W. Jennette, superintendent, have been with the plant since soon after it was re-opened. Horace King was superintendent of the Goldsboro mill and later became district engineer. He was retired in 1937 after 40 years with the company.

Products of the Goldsboro plant, one of 90 mills in the south, and with a district headquarters at the plant, are cotton seed oil, cotton seed meal, cotton lint, cotton seed hulls, fertilizers for



Gen. Anthony Wayne

Wayne County Named For General Anthony Wayne

In the late 1770's an act of the General Assembly held at Halifax during the administration of Richard Caswell, the first governor of North Carolina, provided that Dobbs county should be divided by a line and the western half should be called Wayne county, in honor of General Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer in the Continental army.

Anthony Wayne was born in Easttown, Pa. January 1, 1745. He was an intimate friend of Franklin, and early took an active interest in public affairs.

Having married and settled to farming in 1767, he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1774. Two years later he raised a regiment of volunteers and was sent, as its colonel, to Canada. He was in command at Ticonderoga until May, 1777, and after receiving the commission of brigadier-general joined Washington in New Jersey; he fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth and Paoli. On July 15, 1779, he achieved the most brilliant of the American victories

in the storming of Stony Point for which he received a gold medal and the thanks of Congress.

He became a popular hero, and his nickname of "Mad Anthony" was as much a tribute to his energy and valor as it was a denotation of his recklessness in action. He rescued Lafayette in Virginia in 1782 and took part in the siege of Yorktown. He was made brevet major-general in 1783, retired from the army in 1784, and became a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Later he settled on a Georgia plantation, and from Georgia in 1791, he was sent to Congress, but in a contest during the next year his seat was declared vacant.

In April, 1792 he was made commander-in-chief of the American army, with the rank of major-general. In 1795 he made an advantageous treaty with the Indians. His death, however, occurred while he was engaged in completing this service. A monument was erected to him at Waynesboro, Pa., in 1809.

all crops. Other services include crushing soybeans for oil and meal, operating a four-stand gin, grade and treat plant seed, buy seed and sell insecticides. The plant maintains a complete chemical laboratory with a fulltime chemist to analyze fertilizers and maintain control work for cotton seed, soybeans and peanuts. The plant employs from 90 to 100 in season about nine months per year.

A nephew of T. T. Oliver, one of the founders, D. B. Oliver, now operates the Pine Level Oil Mill.

Tobacco Processing

The J. P. Taylor Co., Inc., organized in Henderson by Jacquelin P. Taylor, acquired the plant originally opened at Goldsboro as the W. H. Winstead Co. The company does speculative buying for domestic and export and on order buying for foreign and domestic markets. The plant processes tobacco, including stemming and redrying. The plant was modernized and added to following extensive fire of March 1946, and now has three redrying machines with a capacity of 325,000 pounds per day; 10 stemming machines and necessary air equipment for 100,000 pounds per day. The plant employs 500 women and 150 men about seven months out of the year. The plant occupies one fourth of a city block.

The Wallbrook Tobacco Co., Inc., began operations in 1927 as the Ardatt Tobacco Co., Ltd. and was incorporated under the present name in 1932. Two hundred and fifty persons are employed in season in processing tobacco from the floors.

Wayne Agricultural Works, Inc. was organized May 7, 1888 to manufacture farm implements

and repair parts. A line of fireplace furnishings was added later. There were 25 employees when the plant opened and now there are 150. A fuller history of the plant is to be found in a separate article.

In addition there are six bottling plants or distributors in Goldsboro which employ a total of between 125 and 150 persons. These plants are Barnes-Harrell-Rawlins, Co., Orange Crush Bottling Co., Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Royal Crown Bottling Co., Seven-Up Bottling Co., and Tru-Ade Bottling Co.

Finds Old Book Behind Mantel

Several years ago when the late B. E. Dickinson of near Seven Springs was removing one of four hand carved mantels in his home, he found a small geography about 3 by 5 inches.

Incidentally this home, now owned by members of Mr. Dickinson's family, is over 150 years old, having been handed down from Whitfields to Peeles to W. T. Smith and then to another Smith and finally to Mr. Dickinson. The four mantels in the building were handcarved by someone in Europe.

Finest Setter Dog

Short from Messenger of 1884 stated that Goldsboro can now boast of the finest Llewellyn setter dog in America, perhaps the world. "Zanzabar" 4-year-old by champion "Gladstone" ex champion "Mercy." This dog at 18 months old cost \$300, and H. P. Dortch has recently become his owner at high figures.

Wayne's Famous Physicians Recalled

By T. Malcolm Bizzell, M. D.

Let's turn back the pages of history to 1775 and we find our colonies seething in discontent over British domination and the seeds being sown for the birth of a new nation.

At this time we find in the colony of North Carolina a group of citizens on the north banks of the Neuse River in the county of Dobbs. This group of Wayne county men later shaped the beginning of not only Wayne county but ultimately our fine city of Goldsboro.

In depicting the history of the medical profession of Goldsboro and Wayne county—for they did overlap in their work then as they do today—it gives me pride to know that a physician, Dr. Andrew Bass, had the important and initial part of conveying on Feb. 3, 1782 three acres of land on the north side of the Neuse, one mile from the future corporate limits of Goldsboro, to be used as a site for the court house. It is interesting to know that the present Goldsboro Court House is also built on land once owned by Dr. Bass. At that time the county seat had no name except "The Court House." It was five years later, January, 1787, that the new community of less than one hundred inhabitants was incorporated under the name of Waynesboro.

Thus we find that our original town was conveyed and laid out on lands owned by Dr. Bass. Aside from being a large landowner and a physician, he was recognized as a political leader in the new movement for declaring independence. As a delegate from Dobbs county to the Provincial Congress in Philadelphia in 1776 he followed the lead of Thomas Jefferson and was also one of the delegates to the Provincial Congress at Halifax Oct. 15, 1776 and again Nov. 12, 1776.

Quite a busy man he must have been in shaping the new town of Waynesboro, planning the new nation, answering the call of duty, and alleviating suffering wherever he found it.

Dr. Edmundson

While gathering information for this history, I came across an interesting fact, at least to me, that my great-great-grandfather was the second physician on record as having practiced in this county. He was Dr. John Edmundson, born in Dobbs county December 11, 1771, attended school in Philadelphia and was a practicing physician in Wayne county in 1814. He was the grandfather of the late Dr. W. J. Jones of this city, great-great grandfather of Kenneth and Claiborne Royall, great-great grandfather of Dr. Donnell B. Cobb and Borden Cobb, and a direct ancestor of the Edmundsons of Goldsboro.

We next find in Waynesboro the incomplete, but proud record of Dr. D. G. W. Ward. He was the ancestor of the prominent family of Wards in Craven county, and he with Drs. Bass and Edmundson ministered unto the medical needs of this area from the days of early Waynesboro in 1782 until the advent of another physician, a Dr. S. A. Andrews, who was also a civic leader. It was he who with the Bordens, Wrights, Washingtons, Nelsons, Whitfields, Crawfords, Powells, and others in 1847 decided to move Waynesboro from the banks of the Neuse to higher land one mile east, and here begins the history of Goldsboro.

So according to records available, we find Dr. S. A. Andrews was the first physician of Goldsboro as Dr. Bass was the first of Wayne County. Dr. Andrews' office was located at the corner of Center and Walnut streets at the present site of Woolworth's. It was here that he lived and practiced and reared four sons; one was later a colonel in the Confederate Army, one a colonel in the U. S. Army and two were prominent Methodist ministers.

Moving to Goldsboro from Waynesboro was Daniel Cogdell who practiced medicine with Dr. Andrews. He was a great-uncle of our citizen Claude Cogdell, and had his home and office at the present site of the Goldsboro Milling Co. He was buried in the old Waynesboro Cemetery 55 years ago.

We also find practicing here Dr. Daniel Everett Smith who married on May 25, 1847 Miss Maria Louisa Hatch, a great-granddaughter of Dr. Bass. He was elected to the first Senate of North Carolina after the War between the States. Mrs. Hattie Smith Kornegay is a direct descendant of Dr. Bass and Dr. Daniel Smith.

Graduating in medicine at Philadelphia in 1847 was a brilliant young man from Raleigh who decided to cast his lot in the new town of Goldsboro. His name was Dr. Charles Dewey. When he arrived, he found lodging in the Borden Hotel, which was operated by Mrs. Arnold Borden and located at Walnut and Center. Three years later in 1850 he married her oldest daughter, Harriett Borden. To this marriage were born seven children, Charles, Mary, Annie, George, Tom, Ernest and Hattie, identified with the growth and progress of Goldsboro through many years. His four sons have passed on, but the three daughters are still living in Goldsboro, viz: Mrs. Charles Slocumb, Mrs. Junius Slocumb, and Mrs. B. G. Thompson. He was in active practice until his death in 1866.

At this time we find practicing here Dr. W. H. Moore, ancestor of Mrs. J. W. Nash and a native of Chapel Hill, and also Dr. Craton, father of the late Richard (or Dixie) Craton. Dr. Craton married the sister of Col. Washington.

The story is told that Dr. Craton on hearing that a young physician, J. F. Miller, had just graduated with honors from Jefferson Medical College, wrote him a congratulatory letter and asked him to settle in Goldsboro to practice. He added that he had selected a very fine young lady for him to woo.

The lady was Miss Sara Borden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Borden. In acknowledging the letter, Dr. Miller thanked Dr. Craton for his interest, but said that getting married was the very last thing in the world he was thinking about, that he was going to Shelby to practice with his father. Later Miss Sara Borden was invited to spend an evening at the home of Mrs. Green with her two daughters, namely Mary (later the wife of Dr. George L. Kirby) and Sudie (the wife of Major Gulick). During the evening, three soldiers called at the home to see the young ladies. One of them was Dr. J. F. Miller, who at that time was Inspector of Hospitals for the Confederate Army and came on the official mission of inspecting the hospital here, which was the building afterwards used as the Goldsboro Graded School on William Street. He later during the war married Miss Borden and to this union eight children were born. Among them a son, Dr. Robert B. Miller, who has been one of this city's outstanding physicians for many years and is now dean of our profession. Charles B. Miller who until his death in 1936 was a leading pharmacist in this section. Dr. John F. Miller was born near Shelby, North Carolina December 25, 1832 and graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College and practiced in Cleveland county until the outbreak of the war. He volunteered for service in the Confederate Army and was soon promoted to Captain in the Medical Corps. He was with General Jackson's army as surgeon all through his campaign of the Valley of Virginia and remained with this army until Lee's surrender, and then came to Goldsboro where he practiced until January 1, 1888 when he became Supt. of the Hospital for Colored Insane here. He remained for eighteen years until his death in January 1906.

During his practice in Goldsboro he was at one time in partnership with Dr. George L. Kirby and at the time of his appointment as Supt. of the State Hospital for Colored Insane he was in partnership with Dr. W. H. Cobb. In later years, their sons Dr. W. H. Cobb and Dr. R. B. Miller were likewise associated in practice in Goldsboro.

The period during and immediately following the War between The States finds some of



Dr. Charles Dewey

the state's most outstanding physicians practicing here. Among these were: Dr. John F. Miller, Dr. John D. Spicer, Sr., Dr. W. H. Cobb, Sr., Dr. J. B. Kennedy, Dr. George L. Kirby, Dr. W. H. Moore, Dr. W. P. Exum, Sr., Dr. W. J. Jones, Dr. M. E. Robinson, Dr. Thomas Hill, Dr. Finlayson, Dr. Tom Person, Dr. W. W. Faison, Dr. I. W. Faison, Dr. Julius Faison, Dr. Jas. Roberts, Dr. S. B. Flowers, Dr. Silas Cox.

Among the group following them we find Dr. W. H. Cobb, Dr. W. E. Steel, Dr. J. E. Patrick, Dr. S. F. Parker, Dr. W. B. Craw-

ford, Dr. W. G. Sutton, Dr. W. G. Sutton, Dr. R. A. Smith, Dr. James Spicer, Dr. John D. Spicer, Jr., Dr. Williams Spicer, Dr. L. O. Hays, Dr. I. McI. Tatum, Dr. E. C. Person, Sr., Dr. T. L. Ginn, Dr. Elliott Lee, Dr. Jim Powell, Dr. Will Powell, Dr. W. K. Lane, Dr. W. C. Linville, Dr. J. Rainey Parker.

Reconstruction Period

Biographies of the group of the Reconstruction period follow.

Dr. John D. Spicer, Sr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Spicer, was born in Onslow county January 17, 1840. His medical education was received at Jefferson Medical College and Johns Hopkins Medical School and he began practice in Goldsboro immediately after his service in the Confederate Army. He was in active practice here until his death June 8, 1908, after having served his community faithfully for many years.

Of his eleven children, four were physicians, namely Drs. James, John, Williams, and Richard Spicer, all of whom practiced here and have passed on except Richard who is now a prominent obstetrician in Winston-Salem. He and his sister, Miss Clara, who lives here, are the only surviving children.

Dr. George L. Kirby

George L. Kirby was born in Sampson county near Clinton, N. C., July 11, 1834, son of William Kirby and Elizabeth Cromartie Kirby.

Dr. Kirby was educated by private tutors and later attended lectures at the University of New York and at the Long Island College of Medicine in Brooklyn, from which college he was graduated in 1860. He left immediately for Paris where he continued his medical studies until the beginning of the War Between the States when he returned to N. C.

Being a true Southerner, he entered the services of the Confederacy as an assistant surgeon of the 2nd N. C. Regiment. Soon afterwards, he was made Chief Surgeon which position he held until he was captured by the Union forces at the skirmish at Kelley's Ford, Va. In 1864 after his exchange, he was placed in charge of the Confederate Hospital at Wytheville, Va., where he remained until the surrender.

Shortly after the surrender, he settled in Goldsboro where he became associated in the practice of his profession with Dr. James B. Hughes and later with Dr. John W. Davis. Still later, he formed partnerships with Dr. J. F. Miller and Dr. M. E. Robinson. He joined the N. C. Medical Society in 1865, and for six years was a member of the State Board of Examiners.

Dr. Kirby continued to practice medicine in Goldsboro and Wayne county and in adjoining towns and counties until 1894, when he was elected Supt. of the State Hospital in Raleigh, which

Continued on Page 7



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Fremont's Main Street 1947 (News-Argus Photo)

Fremont Business Began With Turpentine, Timber

The town of Fremont was first incorporated under the Indian name of Nahunta about 1870. It was a mere crossroads following the Civil War with few resources and means of carrying on business. The entire section was under Carthage rule. The first known businesses to be operated there were turpentine distilleries and saw mills. Jack Harrell was one of the first men prominent in the timber business. The opening of the territory now embraced in the town started with the building of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The name of the town was changed by 1880 to Fremont in honor of Col. S. L. Fremont, an officer of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. The first depot in the town was situated near the railroad tracks, just north of what is now Main Street and west of the Yelverton Brothers Store building. A large water tank for furnishing water to the locomotives was constructed and had to be filled by a hand pump. The present station was built in 1886.

At about the time of the organization of the town of Nahunta, the town began to show progress and its business to expand. The first mayor was James J. Scott. John K. Smith built the first brick store in Fremont. Another was built by F. M. Aycock and Brothers. The Smith Store later became the post office and is now Barnes Grocery. The Aycock Store was bought by J. R. Short, then by William Peedin.

Honest In Business

In the eighties Jesse Barden operated a drugstore. Barden was noted in his home section for honesty in business and fair dealings with people. Later A. G. Bogue ran the only drugstore in town for many years. Other early business firms were Peacock and Davis, Hooks Brothers, Barnes and Flowers (later George D. Best and Son), Yelverton Brothers, J. B. Pike, J. L. Hare and J. L. Bryan.

Bar rooms on Main street flourished at this period. Later the town operated a dispensary. To balance the plurality of the bar rooms in 1880 there was only one church, the Methodist. There are now four, three in addition to the Methodist, the Primitive Baptist, Missionary Baptist, and Free Will Baptist.

Doctors who served the town of Fremont for the past 61 years were Drs. Gilbert, John Person, L. D. Person, Cox, Boddy, Whitaker, Lewis Hayes, Turlington, Lassiter, Benton, and Rand.

The school was first a two story building where the community building now stands. The second floor was the Masonic Hall. Later Captain Hand ran a Military Academy on the present site. After him in succession came Mrs. Speight, A. R. Morgan, Mr. Spencer, and Thomas Edgerton, who ran the free school four months in the year and a boarding school for five months. The present large building was erected in 1923.

First Bank

The Bank of Fremont was organized in 1900, and is now a branch of Branch Banking and Trust Company, Wilson. The Fremont Oil Mill organized as a stock company in 1901 has been in continuous operation since that time.

About 60 years ago the raising of tobacco was introduced in the Fremont section by Frank M. Aycock. He built the first tobacco barn in the section. Later George D. Best erected several tobacco barns for the business of curing tobacco, and also erected a prize and grading house for the handling of tobacco which was cured by the farmers. He induced some experienced tobacco curers from Granville county to come to Fremont to aid the

Jeff Davis Was Member Of The Goldsboro Rifles

Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was a member of the Goldsboro Rifles, at least an honorary member.

When the news of his death December 6, 1889, in New Orleans in his 83rd year of his age, reached Goldsboro, by special telegraphic bulletin, all the bells of the city were tolled for 15 minutes. The Argus building was promptly draped, and following its example store after store throughout the city put on its habiliments of mourning, the Armory, the City Hall and the hotels also, until, almost the entire city was draped.

The Goldsboro Rifles sent a telegram of condolence, and sent a committee of their company, of which Mr. Davis was an honorary member, to attend his funeral in full dress uniform of Gray at Beauvoir.

Thomas Ruffin Camp of old veterans sent the following telegram to Mrs. Davis:

"Thomas Ruffin Camp ex-Confederate Veterans, of Wayne county, North Carolina, now convened to pay tribute to the memory of your illustrious husband, beg leave to express their profound sympathy and to mourn with you and yours in the sad bereavement which has befallen you in the death of their beloved ex-President. Swift Galloway, commander."

The following order which is self explanatory was also issued: Headquarters Thos. Ruffin Camp, Ex-Confederate Veterans of Wayne County, December 6, 1889, To the members of Thos. Ruffin Camp: "The distressing intelligence has been received of the death of the great statesman, hero and patriot, Hon. Jefferson Davis, which occurred at New Orleans this morning."

"The members of the Camp will assemble tomorrow (Saturday) morning, December 7th, at 12 o'clock, a. m., at the courthouse in Goldsboro to pay just tribute and reverent honor to the memory of the beloved illustrious dead. Swift Galloway, Commander, A. B. Hollowell, Adjutant."

The Argus said of his death: "Mr. Davis will be criticized

farmers of that area with their curing.

Greatest Gift

The greatest gift Fremont has given to North Carolina and the nation was Charles Brantley Aycock, educational governor. He became governor in 1900. His life history is carried in a special article in this edition. Four other members of the Aycock family who have received recognition are as follows: Frank Aycock, B. F. C. R. and J. Robert Aycock, who have served in the state legislature.

Mr. Dudley Powell has lived in Fremont longer than any other present inhabitant. He organized the Masonic Lodge, and was appointed Master until the Grand Lodge could meet. He is a member of the Goldsboro Chapter, member of the Consistory at New Bern, Sudan Temple, and is a 32nd degree Mason. He received his fifty year pin last year.

as a soldier and statesman and the leader of what is known as the 'Lost Cause.'

"But the world has no testimony against him in respect of his patriotism, bravery and high character."

"He was the chosen chief of the Confederacy because he was the exemplar of the Southern Character, which in its ideal was the moulding of social and political purity as far as an individual could attain it."

"The Southern planter was raised from boyhood to consider the responsibility over a large household, and unless he acquitted himself of his task honorably he was not honored by his neighbors."

"The men of whom Jefferson Davis was the great representative in 1861 will be recorded by a certain class of historians as only slave holders; but the fact is that their slaves were members of their households, and the devotion that the Negro showed to his master was the best proof of the master's good character."

"Mr. Davis was a Christian gentleman and a brave warrior, and in his time he was a great chief among men like Calhoun, and Sidney Johnson and Robert Lee, and many others of lower degree, who were complete in the grace of good manners and courtly dignity. As for their politics they may be criticized, but no historian will be able to doubt their nobility and patriotism, and tell the truth at the same time."

1884 Big Fair

Goldsboro was preparing for a big fair in 1884 when struck by the disastrous fire, and an article in the paper stated that in spite of the firework was going ahead with the fair and that it promised to be a huge success.

The stock display is large, varied and fine, very fine. The races are the best ever seen in this country and are quite exciting. Floral had is packed literally with displays, and the attendance is increasing daily," the article stated.

Married Woman Had To Get Written Consent Of Hubby To Own Early B&L Shares

The Goldsboro Building and Loan Association and the Citizens Building and Loan Association dating from 1873 and 1920 respectively have financed hundreds of homes built in Goldsboro for the past 25 years.

The Goldsboro Association, the oldest financial institution in the city, according to Murray Borden, secretary treasurer, this year announced assets at \$1,395,551.49.

The Citizens' Association, a much younger institution, now has assets at \$615,000 in round figures, according to Charles Norwood, secretary and treasurer.

An old record book of 1873 for the Goldsboro Building and Loan shows that officers at the time were as follows: John H. Powell, president; Dr. George L. Kirby, vice president; R. P. Howell, secretary and treasurer and I. F. Dortch, attorney.

Directors were as follows: George L. Kirby, Herman Well, John H. Powell, E. B. Borden, H. L. Grant, I. C. Whitmire, G. B. Hyman, A. J. Galloway, and I. F. Dortch.

Look Girls

A quaint ruling as to membership was revealed in the by-laws of 1873 stating that "Married women with the consent in writing of their husbands first obtained, may take and hold shares for their separate use."

Certificates of old stock holders in the possession of the present office show the following names many of whom are well known today by their descendants in Wayne county: W. H. Borden, George Kirby, L. D. Guley, Ed Griswold, A. B. Hollowell, R. P. Howell, W. H. Smith, W. M. Moore, J. D. Winslow, J. H. Wm. Bonitz, D. Creech, James W. Jones, A. J. Galloway, D. J. Ezzell, W. B. Reid, John R. Morris, J. F. Miller, J. E. Bentley, W. T. Faircloth, T. W. Slocumb, J. C. Whitmire, and M. K. Crawford.

Present officers are as follows: W. A. Dees, president; E. A. Griffin, Sr., vice president; secretary and treasurer, Murray Borden.

Directors — J. M. Meyers, Hen-

ry Well, F. B. Daniels, F. K. Borden, Jr., J. E. Maxwell, L. E. Warrick, Munroe Best, V. G. Herring, Jr., C. W. Peacock; Judge D. H. Bland, attorney. The present office is on East Walnut street.

Following an act passed by the State Legislature in 1905 the Goldsboro Building and Loan Association was rechartered on February 23, 1906, and has given continuous service since that time, according to the secretary and treasurer, paying 82 consecutive semi-annual dividends.

A record of the president in 1906 is not available, but the names of directors listed were the following persons: J. E. Peterson, W. P. Wrenn, F. K. Borden, G. A. Norwood, Jr., C. Dewey, Joe Rosenthal, George C. Royall, John Slaughter and A. A. Joseph.

Citizens' Association

The Citizens' Building and Loan Association organized May 20, 1920 first had offices in the old Goldsboro National Bank. In 1930 when Charles Norwood was named secretary and treasurer, he brought the institution in to the building occupied by the Crawford-Norwood Company, where it now shares offices at 100 Center St.

The first president was Leslie Well; vice president, R. D. Irwin; secretary, Herndon W. Tuttle; treasurer, Thomas R. Norwood. Share holders listed in addition to the above officers were W. L. Rawlings, Sam Bridgers, J. G. Spence, Teague and Dees, J. F. Mitchell, Royall H. Spence, S. M. Smith, J. P. Shrago, G. W. Waters Jr.

Present officers in addition to the already named secretary and treasurer are as follows: Dr. A. G. Woodard, president; J. P. Shrago, vice president; assistant secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Maywood Hood. Directors — Dr. D. J. Rose, B. F. Carr, John K. Bridgers, J. P. Shrago, J. G. Spence, George W. Waters, Jr., H. V. Modlin, Dr. A. G. Woodard, and W. P. Kemp.

Citizens' has had only three presidents since its organization. The second one was G. W. Waters, Jr.

Weekend Specials: Ham 14c, Bacon 13c; Whiskey 40c Gal.

Do the prices give you the creeps with the headline in the paper one day saying they are lower, the next day, they are higher, and the next day Congress to investigate.

Back in 1909 J. H. W. Bonitz in a letter to the Goldsboro Record lifted some pages from an old day book he had for his store in Goldsboro in 1858, 59 and 60.

William Robinson

September 2, 1858: 1 hat, \$2.75, necktie 50c, \$3.25; 1 pair garters, 1.50; 8 yards striped goods, 1.15; 12 pounds sugar, 1.20; 6 yards homespun, 1.85; 3 yards worsted, 1.05.

J. J. Baker

November 30, 1858: 1 gallon of brandy, \$.75; 3 hats \$3.75 1 pair pants \$2.50, 6.25; 11 yards gingham, 3.53; 10 yards calico, 13c, 1.30.

O. Coor

Dec. 1, 1858: 1 gallon whiskey, .40; 1 pair shoes, 4.75; 1 suit clothing for his son, 33.00.

A. Day

April, 1859: 89 pounds bacon at 13c, 11.57; 88 pounds ham at 14c, 13.79; 5 doz. eggs at 15c, .75; 10 small chickens at 15c, 1.50; 2 undershirts, 1.00; 2 pair garters, 5.00; 1 pair ladies' shoes, 4.50; 1 sack flour, 2.25.

Mr. Bonitz concluded:

"You and your readers will see that in prices before the war (War between the States) and prices now, there is not much difference. You take meats, eggs and chickens and prices are about the same, so is clothing and shoes (that was in 1909 he was writing, but just try to buy 10 chickens now for 15c a piece). Sugar was 10 to 12 1/2c per pound;

coffee from 15c to 25c per pound; whiskey at 40 to 50c per gallon, and old Nash apple brandy at 75c to \$1 per gallon was cheaper than now."

"Luxuries" High, "Necessities" Cheap

This letter brought forth in the next issue one from J. M. Hollowell in which he stated: "... In the days of which Mr. Bonitz writes the luxuries such as bacon, meal, flour, sugar and coffee and clothing were as high as they are now. But when it comes to the necessities of life where are we? The sad fact stares us in the face, that we, of the present day are badly handicapped. Take the two principal items of necessities, whiskey and brandy: before the war as shown by Mr. Bonitz, you could get good whiskey, rye or corn whiskey at forty cents a gallon, and at such prices there was absolutely no reason why any family, be they ever so poor, but could provide themselves with these necessities."

"But how it is now? No such prices as they prevail. I doubt very much if there is a blind tiger in Goldsboro who would sell me a half pint of whiskey for less than twenty-five or more likely thirty cents, and my last price list from Lipman Kiewe quotes prices mighty high for these prime necessities. ... I looked all through the accounts of Mr. Bonitz, but failed to find the price of galluses. Didn't they wear any. But folks did not compress their hips like they do now, if they had they sure would have to wear galluses to keep their pants up. I mean, of course, the men folks."

Pikeville Was Village Two Centuries Ago

Pikeville, a town of something like 600 population, is only 56 years old as an incorporated town, but actually it is one of the oldest towns on that part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company which used to be known as the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

At present every home in the town is occupied and there is demand for more living quarters; every store save one is occupied and that is to be occupied by new owners within the next few weeks.

For nearly 200 years this community has been in the process of development. Prior to 1730 the only occupant of the section were Indians and wild animals, but soon after the above date a general movement of emigration began in this section. Among the earliest settlers were Quaker families which moved down from Virginia.

Some of the families who settled the territory south of the Naughtunty swamp (as it was spelled then) is what is now Pikeville and Buck Swamp townships, were the Edgertons, Colleys, Pikes, Perkins, Persons, Pearsons, Deans, Coxes, Hoseas, Hams, Hooks, and others. Many of these names are still familiar to the section.

According to records, in December of 1763 the King of England gave a vast grant of land to Samuel and Anne Pike, which grant must have contained, from 2500 to 3000 acres, and in 1785 most of this land was transferred to Nathan Pike.

Pike Prominent

It was this Nathan Pike for whom the township, the post office, and later the town were named. He was very prominent in the section, and operated a large tavern, which was spaciouly built after the English style — a rambling affair. This tavern was located about three-quarters of a mile east of the present town of Pikeville, and at a point where the New Bern — Fayetteville stage coach road crossed a north and south road. Pike operated a shop and trading post at this point, and the mail was also received and dispatched from this place by coach. He maintained stables here and it was at this point that the coaches would

stop overnight and exchange horses for the completion of the journey. Nathan Pike's business prospered and he became wealthy. He had many descendants and dependents who married, intermarried and settled on his land grant. His inn and tavern were the beginning of the village of Pikeville, then known as Pike's Junction.

In the early days of the settlement Fayetteville was the nearest market for the cotton grown here, and sometimes it was hauled there to be ginned and then shipped to Wilmington to be sold. Petersburg was the best northern market for tobacco hogs, forest products, turpentine, tar and the like.

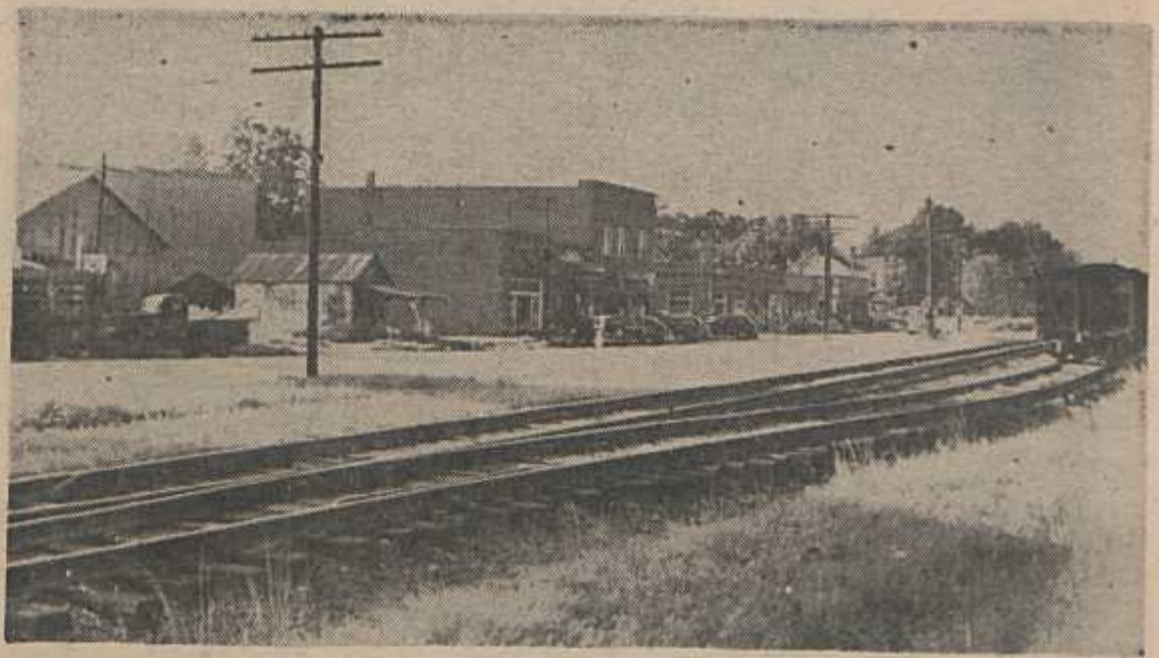
Nathan Pike, a shrewd business man of his time, was a Quaker and did not own any slaves, but he did have a number of indigent white children bound to him to help carry on his work. He also had a large number of persons taken from jail, where they had been imprisoned because of debts or for other minor offenses.

He was evidently interested in the growth of this area, for during the period of 1793 to 1835 he sold about 2200 acres of his land to other families who came here to settle. Among some of these early comers were the Applewhites, Garriss, Perkins, Musgraves, Pates, Edgerton, Smiths, Hams, and others.

Town Grew

In 1840 the Wilmington and Weldon railroad was completed, and since Pikeville had been a stop on the stage coach road it always has been known as one of the oldest towns on the W. and W. railroad. The town began to develop around the railroad, and during the Civil War the old tavern and inn were destroyed by Sherman's army, which camped for several days in this section and did great damage to property of Sarah Pike, widow of Nathan, as well as to property of others.

Col. W. B. Fort played an important part in the early development of the community. In fact, he traded the railroad and for its right-of-way for stock in the company. He helped to build the town of Pikeville by giving lots for churches, schools, and depot,



Pikeville Scene, 1947 (News-Argus Photo)

and at one time he owned most of the business and residential lot of the town.

Pikeville contributed several outstanding soldiers to the Civil War, and here is what was said about one of them:

"Dr. Edgar Person, a man of dauntless courage, capacity for leadership, and greatness of heart, after practicing his profession for many years, during which no sufferer however poor, ever sought his services in vain, still lived far beyond his four score years, enjoying the confidence and love of troops and friends. A kindred spirit, representing a gallant soldier, loyal citizen and old time physician, whose life was spent in unselfish devotion to his neighbors."

In addition to being a rich agricultural section, Pikeville was at one time or another been noted for other things. It was at one time an important turpentine center, and even today there are those who can tell of finding lumps of rosin left when the stills were located here.

Preacher Robbed

A tragedy of January 30, 1866 points to the place as a turpentine center. The late Mrs. Mary Perkins Fentress, on her 75th birthday in 1926 called attention to this. She said:

"It has been over 60 years since I used to visit an aged uncle of my father, Samuel Perkins, who was the owner of a mill and large section of that country around Pikeville. There are so many memories associated with the little village, and the community, as it and the postoffice and township were named in honor of my great grandfather, Nathan Pike, and many of his descendants live in that section today. Some of my early childhood days were spent in the village as my father, Needham T. Perkins, merchandised there and most of my rural days were spent in and close to it.

"When the war came on, Father moved to a farm, but there are many memories that will

fade only when the gates to the road of memory are forever closed. I will relate one of the most heartrending ones as I give a sketch of the robbery and intended murder of my father, Needham T. Perkins, a Quaker preacher.

"On the 30th of January 1866, father was on his way home from Wilmington where he had been transacting business and selling turpentine, and had \$1200 in money and \$800 in valuable effects, which were taken from him by two men acting as robbers and murderers. When the train arrived at Pikeville at 10 p. m. father got off on his way home, a distance of a mile and a half. The weather was moderate in temperature, the moon giving a beautiful light. Half mile on his way home he was passing a large pine on the side of the road and five or six feet from him stood two men on the forward side of the tree with a gun. He attempted to speak to them to let them know who he was as he was not aware that there was anyone who wished to mistreat him. The gun failed to fire but they fractured his skull by something thrown by hand. He recollected making a heavy complaint and the two men appeared to kill him by heavy blows over the head and elsewhere. He was aware when they stopped striking him and searched his pockets taking his money and valuables. They later returned, examined him and left him. He remained there nearly an hour in a senseless condition. When he came to he walked half a mile to his father's. He went into the house where his father was by the fire, but not any of the family knew him he was so disfigured. He tried to tell of his experiences and lost consciousness. He remained senseless six hours and it seemed almost impossible to keep life in him for three days. After that time there was some hope of recovery. He was badly bruised and disfigured, his skull was broken

and pressed inward near the left eye, his left ear cut or nearly beaten off, his jaw bone broken. All his teeth were gone (He had sound teeth). Some of his lower teeth were broken. His throat cut across three inches, his neck vein exposed but escaped, and many other sad and cruel wounds, principally on his head and hands. There was a great deal of blood where he lay. Mother stayed by father day and night and gave him all the attention she could for weeks. Father lived two years afterwards and in spite of his afflictions he preached the gospel and was a zealous worker in the cause of Christ. He did a great deal for suffering humanity, always administering to their wants.

"Many years have passed since that awful night and both parents have died, but I can never forget my father's agonizing moans, and my mother's distressful cries as she bent over the almost lifeless form. The large pine has been cut down but the stump still remains a memorial that no time can efface only by the passing generations."

There is now a stone marker on the spot where this tragedy occurred.

Col Fort, mentioned above, had much stock in the railroad and he urged the building of a depot here and he served as the first agent.

Town Incorporated

After the village of Pikeville had existed for many years as an unincorporated town a few citizens decided to have the town incorporated and the N. C. General Assembly in 1891 enacted a law making the town an incorporated one, with W. L. Pike, mayor; and J. P. Smith, J. T. Edgerton, and S. F. Worrell, commissioners. This act was ratified the 25th of February 1891.

The first school in this section was built about 1865 at Mt. Carmel. It is said that Gov. Aycock attended here a long time, Grey Garriss was the first teacher and taught there many years. Later other schools at Pleasant Grove and the Nahunta Academy were established.

Pikeville has always prided itself on its schools. Having established a high school in 1908 and due to its location, efficiency, advantageous situation and progressive officers and teachers it has always ranked among the best high schools of this state. At one time the school had many boarding students, and through the years it has made advances. Credit for the schools is due to such men as E. D. Ham, Mrs. Lucy Hosea, L. B. Smith, N. B. Berger, A. Hosea, A. R. Freeman, J. H. Allen and a host of others.

Pikeville has three churches, a Methodist, an Episcopal, and a Free Will Baptist Holiness church, and there are many churches in the surrounding community.

At one time, some of the older residents recall, the town was noted as a whiskey center, a government dispensary being located here some 35 or 40 years ago.

Among those who have served as mayor are: W. L. Pike, 1891; W. H. Ham, W. E. Ham, W. R. Wilder, Jr., 1917-20; A. Hosea, 1921-1926; W. E. Hales, 1927; George Barnes, 1928-29; J. S. Collier, 1931; E. P. Vail 1930-1940; S. S. Fleming, 1940-44; E. A. Killette, 44-46; B. F. Smith, 46. Among the commissioners have

See Pikeville on Page 21

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—Historical

Continued from Page 20

house built on N. John St. by Geo. C. Royall and others.

1897 — Rural free delivery service begins. A. T. Griffin plant opened.

1898 — Spanish - American War; Goldsboro sent two companies; few casualties.

1899 — Goldsboro Woman's Club organized. First steam laundry opened.

1900 — Chas. B. Aycock, Fremont native and Goldsboro attorney (partner of F. A. Daniels) elected Governor of N. C. In four-year term 1,202 school houses were built; died in 1912 while speaking on "Education" in Birmingham, Ala.

1900 — "Telephone Exchange opened above Miller's Drug Store, later sold to Sou. Bell Co. First Cotton Mill opened by Borden. I. O. O. F. Home. Population of Goldsboro 5,877. Steamboat "Goldsboro" proved failure for Neuse River freight hauling from New Bern; channel too shallow.

1901 — Hangings became private affairs; no more public executions.

1902 — Electric Light plant sold to City; in 1812 to Carolina Power & Light Co. Present City Hall built, replacing Market and later on on E. Walnut St.

1903 — First refrigerating plant installed at State Hospital (Insane Asylum).

1904 — W. J. Matthews drives first automobile, steam-powered 4-cylinder Locomobile, cost \$225; onlookers commented: "There goes a man with more money than sense." Paving of business streets begun; none previously.

1907 — Utility Mfg. Co. opened, later sold in 1928 (along with Enterprise Empire) to Atlas Plywood Co. Local effects of nationwide panic felt. City takes over Public Library established by Woman's Club. In 1929 the home of Mrs. Sol Weil given by children for Library Bldg.

1908 — First movie house opened by H. R. Mason. Branch of Durham Hosiery Mill took over knitting mill; Negro section mill later became vocational department of Dillard High School.

1909-1915 — Union Station built and trains removed from Center St. Street cars put into operation by brother promoters E. T. and J. S. Oliver, whose name reversed spelled "Revilo" new section opened up; other sub-divisions became popular. Goldsboro Gas Co. plant built. Borden Brick & Tile, Empire Mfg. Co., Golds. Milling Co. Advent of chain stores.

1910 — Population 6,107, slow rate of increase.

1911 — Campaign for funds for Goldsboro Hospital successful, modern building replacing structures in two other sections formerly used; additions later of Nurses' Home, isolation ward, and Annex added.

1914 — Present Wayne County Court House built, replacing one of 1850.

1917 — Fair grounds beyond N. Geo. St. used for mustering-out station for soldiers returning from Mexican Border, named for Gen. Royster of National Guard; boys received news of America's entry into World War I while stationed at Camp Royster and went immediately into training for American Expeditionary Forces. Goldsboro adopts City Manager form of government, retaining Mayor.

1917-18 — World War I, drawing from Wayne County 2,500 men, of whom 60 were killed in action or died of disease or wounds. Local men in 30th (Old Hickory) Division suffered heavy losses in breaking of Hindenburg line.

1918 — Influenza epidemic sweeps the state; nursing shortage; many deaths; schools, theaters, and public buildings closed.

1920 — Paving of residential streets and sidewalks undertaken. Full-time Health and Welfare departments established. Rise of civic clubs. Population 11,296 nearly doubled in ten years. Good roads and consolidated schools cheaper automobile bring boon period.

1923 — Curb market opened for sale of farm produce and kitchen delicacies.

1924 — Wayne County Memorial Community Building dedicated to World War I dead. Quarters provided for recreation, Scouting, Legion and other activities. swimming pool added in 1933 as

memorial to Geo. K. Freeman N. C. American Legion Department Commander. Wayne Bank Bldg. erected.

1925 — Hotel Goldsboro built by citizen-stockholders; later sold under receivership to private company. Bus travel increasing annually.

1926 — Railroad tracks moved from downtown Center St., giving fine parking space

1927 — Goldsboro High School built; no local school building is named for anyone, although Goldsboro has proud names in her school history—Moses, Alderman, Joyner, McIver, Claxton, Foust, Brooks, & Aycock. Goldsboro Woman's Club Building erected as social and civic center. Old "Middle Building" at William St. School torn down, leaving three others.

1928 — Eastern branch of Orthopedic Hospital operates as monthly clinic.

1929 — Merger of venerable newspaper Argus with newcomer Goldsboro News. Stock market crash. Interest in aviation lead to development of grass strip east of city. Present Fire Station built, replacing ones on N. John St. and Vine St.

1930 — Population 14,596. Illiteracy reduced to 5.6 percent for whites, 20.6 for Negroes.

1931 — Bank failures. Hoover cart parade (hybrid buggy with auto tires & horse).

1933-34 — New Deal begins with Bank Holiday. Cattle from western "dust bowl" sent east to graze on more fortunate farmlands, some in Wayne. Weil's Fertilizer plant opened; other industries, large and small.

1939 — Radio station WGBR opened, 250 Watts, 1400 kilocycles; later adds 1M.W. Fire

Agency Modulation. Municipal recreation area developed south of city, including baseball stadium and golf course; night baseball games popular.

1940 — Population 17,274, before extension of City Limits. Bus service for city replaces non-existent street cars.

1941 — WPA-built Municipal Airport south of city dedicated one week before Pearl Harbor; cost half-million dollars; named for local flier who was killed testing Navy planes, Seymour Johnson.

1942 — Local Airport taken over by U. S. Army Air Forces as Seymour Johnson Field training center for ground crew mechanics, with quota of 250,000 to be trained. Camp later became a separation center, following use by pursuit squadron. Camp changed entire life of community requiring rapid expansion of housing, additional business outlets, and luring servants from kitchens. Victory ship "M. T. Goldsborough" launched at Wilmington.

1940-1946 — Before and during World War II, 6,000 local youths entered service in Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, with 85 lives lost.

1944 — City limits extended to present boundaries area 2936 area total for city.

1946 — Return of peace brings rapid business expansion on outskirts and in city.

1947 — Celebration of Goldsboro's Centennial, with week of special events, historical pageant, window displays, exhibits, and parades.

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—Pikeville

Continued from Page 12

been J. P. Smith, J. T. Edgerton, S. F. Worrell, the first board; N. B. Berger, E. D. Ham, J. S. Collier, W. R. Person, K. D. Person, L. B. Smith, J. T. Dees, J. S. Worrell, R. D. Pate, A. S. Vinson, J. D. Hales, E. P. Vail, T. A. Davis, Frank Dees, R. L. Fleming, R. H. Hosea, L. B. Smith, J. W. Rose, E. L. Roberts, J. B. Scott.

School principals have included A. R. Freeman, John Leach, J. A. Wellons, J. H. Allen, W. W. Rogers, Arthur Raines, H. J. Massey, B. K. Miller, B. L. Green, J. B. Mitchell.

Depot agents have included W. B. Fort, S. D. Perkins, S. S. Smith, W. R. Wilder, Jr., A. S. Vinson, J. T. Culbreth, and Chester A. Smith.

Postmasters have included J. T. Edgerton, S. F. Worrell, Steve Blow, W. E. Ham, W. T. Hales, E. D. Ham, J. E. Faulkner, A. Hosea, J. H. Williams, J. E. Overman, Sally P. Smith, and Wilbur A. Pike.

A list of deceased favorite sons would include such names as Col. W. B. Fort, farmer, landowner, soldier, civic leader, N. B. Berger, banker, land owner, civic and school leader; Dr. Paul Smith, physician; Dr. E. C. Person, landowner and physician; James Leslie Crawford, legislator, county commissioner, landowner; James Parks, diplomatic services of U. S.

A list of some of the old merchants of Pikeville would include Needham T. Perkins, W. L. Pike, Hooks and Perkins, J. P. Smith

and Sons, J. A. Scott, J. W. Rouse, J. T. Edgerton and Bro. Person, Musgrave Garage Co., J. S. Collier Garage, Hales Furniture Co., Smith-Fort Co.; R. H. Howell, Albritton and Perkins, Hosea Bros.; Silas Pike, J. W. Hosea; G. D. Barnes; Dees-Smith Co.; Ham-Lewis Co.; W. E. Musgrave, G. E. Vail, Roy M. Pike, R. N. Crawford, Smith-Ham Co.; A. S. Smith and Sons; J. A. Mitchell, Smith-Person, R. H. Smith, livestock dealers.

—Only Seven

Continued from Page 1

trial was made in 1923 and the church was finally organized in 1938 with the coming of the first pastor, the Rev. John K. Lasley. Its building located on E. Mulberry street was completed in 1943. The Rev. LeRoy Trexler, president of the Goldsboro Ministerial Association, is pastor.

The Church of God is one of Goldsboro's newer congregations and had its birth on July 4, 1936. A small building was purchased in East Goldsboro. Rev. Austin Hewitt was pastor at that time, a position now held by the Rev. C. H. Deans. A new church was built on Clingman street in 1939 and a parsonage was added in 1945.

Oaks Heights Free Will Baptist church was founded in 1937 and the Rev. K. D. Brown of Burgaw was its first pastor. There were 14 charter members. Its modern church building is located on George street. Present pastor is the Rev. J. Edward Johnson of Dunn who is assisted by E. H. Killeet of Pikeville.

Announcing Formal Opening

of

Goldsboro's Newest Business

"Nothing finer in all Carolina"

Lincoln



Mercury

Here To Serve You
For The Next 100 Years

Grand Opening
October 9, 10, 11

Central Service Motor Company

115 E. Ash Street
"Service Is Our Middle Name"



Main Street, LaGrange (News-Argus Photo)

Town Of LaGrange Once Known As Moseley Hall

LaGrange (The Garden Spot) is a good town of two thousand fine, friendly people. The Garden Spot is the name that was given it by Jim Shaw, a colored porter. As the train approached, he was always sure that everyone knew where they were. Our town was once named Moseley Hall. LaGrange is located in Moseley Hall Township in the County of Lenoir. It was named for Governor William D. Moseley, who was a Representative for many years and was Speaker of the Senate. He cast the deciding vote to grant a charter to Wake Forest College. About 1849 he moved to Florida and was honored by becoming their first governor. He is buried in Palatka, Florida. The original Moseley Hall was located one half mile north of our business district. It was on the old stage coach road from New Bern to Raleigh and Hillsboro. At this stop, horses were kept for exchange purposes. It was a refreshing and eating place for passengers. The first store was operated by Drew Murphy. John Louis Hardy, a Confederate veteran, was also one of our first merchants. About 1856, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was built. After the surrender, Colonel George Whitfield settled

here and operated a store and postoffice near the railroad. The second story of his building was occupied by the Lenoir Lodge A. F. and A. M. No. 233.

Dr. J. M. Hadley, Jim May I, Van May, Larkin Edwards, W. M. Nettles, John Nettles, Duncan C. Murcherson, moved to Moseley Hall from Chatham County. These were aggressive young men and with the help of others in 1870 had an Act passed in the Legislature changing the name Moseley Hall to LaGrange. The Town people were very patriotic and shows the name in honor of General Lafayette. LaGrange was the name of his country home in France.

In 1877, there was a mill pond where the Presbyterian Church now stands. It was called the Per-simmon pond. An old mill house stood on this site for many years. It contained several boats and a considerable number of fish. Many people were baptized there.

300 In 1877
The population in 1877 was about three hundred thirty-one houses that were here in 1877 are still in use. The first Fire Department was organized soon after the middle of the century. The source of water supply was a well the railroad company used

as a watering station for their engines. The first pump was a hand powered affair with a long handle that worked up and down like an old hand car. It took from twelve to twenty-four men to do a good job. The old fire bell wail he alarm and still stands ready for use in case of emergency. Its fine tone can be heard for miles.

The Rouse Coffin Factory was also the home of the Famous Sport Buggy that was popular in many states. A sixteen by sixteen foot water tank was built for fire protection and also served several homes with their first running water supply.

After the war, a stock company was formed and started a school known as the LaGrange Academy and engaged Dr. Preston Wooley of Stanley County.

In 1870, Joseph Kinsey, a Confederate veteran, took over the Academy and operated a school for boys and girls, later to become a girls school, known as the Kinsey Seminary, which was very successful. Kinsey was persuaded to move his school to Wilson, N. C., later to become the Atlantic Christian College. After his stay in Wilson, he returned to LaGrange to become county superintendent. In his honor, the present high school bears his name, the Joseph Kinsey High.

Military School
In 1880, Colonel Adam C. Davis opened a military school

for boys. It was located where the Free Will Baptist Church now stands. It grew and covered over a city block and drew patronage from many states. There was an outbreak of meningitis in this school and several boys died. This having its effect on Colonel Davis and other considerations caused it to move to Winston.

J. Y. Joyner, and N. J. Rouse as co-principals operated the LaGrange Collegiate Institute for several years. J. D. Murphy and Horace Williams were also associated with them. J. E. Debnam had a Military Academy at the old Kinsey school site.

The Newbold school was operated by N. C. and J. W. Newbold.

The Missionary Baptist is the oldest church in LaGrange. It is over a hundred years old. Before it was remodeled in 1880, it had its slave galleries. If scrutinized closely, its whereabouts can be detected. The plans and splendid wood work were done by our local townsmen.

Eel In Wheels

The first electricity that was available was generated at Sutton's Mill by Alex Sutton. It is known that the old mill wheel was clogged and stopped by eels and from that date, the town people say when the current goes off "There's an eel in the wheel". He later put in a steam plant for emergencies and hauled his wood on a row boat to generate power. Dr. J. W. P. Smithwick engineered the first private telephone system, serving about six families.

The first cemetery was in the Baptist Church yard. The bodies were later moved. There are three people buried in the Methodist church yard. Dr. J. M. Hadley realized that a burying ground was needed to guard the health of the citizens. So Fair-

view Cemetery was purchased and a Mr. Coble was the first to be buried there in 1879. He was buried by J. H. Rouse, Sr., the local undertaker.

In 1911, the entire business district was destroyed by a series of fires. The fire bugs were caught and given long prison terms. These buildings were soon replaced.

LaGrange at one time had four tobacco warehouses and was one of the best markets in the State. Through fate, the tobacco markets were lost in 1920 like most other smaller towns. However, we look on these days with great pride. Jim E. Jones, Sr., a pioneer in the tobacco auctions is still active in the business. There are many of our fine young men, who have chosen the tobacco business as their occupation.

LaGrange has always taken great pride in its Fire Company and today it has much of the modern fire fighting equipment, including a new Mack fire truck and a La France truck.

Churches Schools

LaGrange has nine churches, and its schools are among the best. Plans have been completed and construction will soon begin on our new elementary school. It will be a two-story, fire resistant building containing 21 classrooms, cafeteria and an industrial arts annex.

LaGrange is located in one of the finest farming sections in North Carolina. Our water supply is from gravel packed wells about three hundred feet deep and no chemical is needed to conform with the state requirements. This is the home of Hardy and Newsome, Inc., manufacturers of various farm machinery; the F. and W. Foundry, makers of fine castings; The Foss tobacco Curer and Heater Company and the Suggs Manufacturing Company.

Johnson Homes Fills Big Gap In Goldsboro Housing

Seymour Johnson Homes is Wayne county's third largest settlement and had its birth in the latter days of Goldsboro's hundred years of life.

Established to fill a war-time need for housing for soldiers and war workers at Seymour Johnson Field, the Project, as it is known colloquially, has continued since the close of the war to fill an important post in housing Goldsboro's influx of people. It is located three miles from Goldsboro on South Slocumb street extension.

Johnson Homes had its inception shortly before Christmas of 1942 when the Federal Public Housing Authority announced it would build a project near Seymour Johnson Field consisting of 252 apartment type units and 500 family units. In January of 1943 it was announced that 500 dwelling units and 350 apartment units would be built at a cost of \$1,249,280 and that 75 days would be needed for construction.

Accordingly contracts were let to H. Sipe Construction Company of Conover, the Barber Brothers of Mooresville and the Fowler-Jones Construction Company of Winston-Salem.

Land for the project was bought from Dr. L. J. Harrell and others north of Seymour Johnson Field. A total of 123 acres was used for the 850 apartments in the 125 buildings.

The Homes were completed in June of 1943.

Original plans called for installation of electric ranges and refrigerators in each apartment, but due to War Production Board rulings materials for their manufacture were not available. So, each apartment was equipped with an ice box and a coal range.

There are 100 five-room apartments, 200 of four rooms, 250 of three rooms and 300 of two rooms. All were occupied early in September with the exception of 200 two-room units. There were 646 families living in as many units. Four units are used for other purposes.

Since it was built primarily for military personnel and war workers, end of the war saw a sharp drop in tenants and 300 apartments were put on a stand-by status. However, with demobilization and the influx of other civilians to Goldsboro it was necessary to reopen a large number

of these apartments. Incidentally, A. J. Maxwell of Goldsboro was architect for the project.

The FHPA is still owner of the Homes, although it is managed and operated by the Eastern Carolina Regional Housing Authority, a prewar organization formed to build low cost homes in urban and rural areas. War stopped its activities, so it turned to the war effort with the two projects it now manages, Johnson Homes and Holly Ridge Homes.

The FCRHA built homes at Cherry Point, a Negro project and an extension to Midway Park at Camp Lejeune. These three were turned over to the Navy for operation.

The regional authority has its headquarters at Clinton and H. Emmett Powell is executive director. Staff at Goldsboro includes N. E. John, Jr., assistant executive director; J. L. Tucker, accountant; Miss Ruth Myers, cashier; Mrs. Ann Rock, clerk-stenographer and W. A. Smith, maintenance superintendent.

D. C. McCotter of Cash Corner is chairman of the board of commissioners. Goldsboro's representative is J. H. Hawley. Others are C. P. Banks, Trenton; A. B. Butler, Clinton; R. J. Hester, Jr., Elizabethtown; B. J. Holloman, Jacksonville; J. E. Pittman, Morehead City; W. J. Austin, Smithfield; E. Paul Strickland, Dunn; A. F. Wood, Vanceboro; and J. T. Wells, Burgaw. These men comprise the original board which formed the authority in 1942.

Johnson Homes has provided for hundreds upon hundreds of families and besides giving them shelter has provided for their other needs by providing shopping facilities, recreational and educational advantages.

A shopping center houses a grocery store, drug store, cafe, and at one time beauty parlor and beauty shop. A branch of the Goldsboro post office is housed in the commercial building.

The Community Center was started in May of 1943. It is a one-story brick building, as compared to the tile block construction of the apartments. Its main body is 209 by 40 feet in size with two wings 36 by 53 and 42

Continued on Page 25

SARDESON'S IN GOLDSBORO

wish to express their
gratitude of having
been a part of this
city since January 22, 1943

It has been our pleasure
to serve you and we
are looking forward
to serving you even better
in the years to come.

Sardeson's

WOMEN'S:

Ready-To-Wear — Se-Ling
and Gotham Gold Strip Hosiery —
Millinery — Lingerie — Bags

Wayne Has Furnished Three Men To N. C. Supreme Court Bench

The Wayne County Bar has furnished one chief justice and two associate justices to the North Carolina Supreme Court. These men served with distinction and brought honor to their native Wayne. The men included William T. Faircloth, chief justice; Willis J. Brogden and William Reynolds Allen, associate justices.

Biographical sketches of the three men have been prepared by Miss Mary Moore Allen, daughter of William Reynolds Allen.

Faircloth

William T. Faircloth was a native of Edgecombe county, but moved to Goldsboro and was at one time solicitor of this district, and served as a member of the Continental Convention in 1865. He was for a long time one of the most prominent members of this bar. He practised law here in Goldsboro as a member of the firm of Faircloth and Simmons, Hon. F. M. Simmons, being his partner, and later as a member of the firm of Faircloth and Allen, Hon. William R. Allen, being his partner. He served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina from 1876 to 1879, and was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1894, and served from January, 1895, to his death, in December, 1900. His opinions were usually brief, clear and strong. His excellent common sense enabled him to see and present the determining principles of the case, and to fortify his decisions by the citation of the authorities sustained. While a member of the Supreme Court he won much reputation among the lawyers of the state.

Brogden

Wayne County, October 18, 1877: Willis J. Brogden was born in He was the son of Willis H. and Virginia (Robinson) Brogden. He was reared on a farm and graduated from the Goldsboro High School in 1894, was a student in the University of North Carolina, graduating in June 1898. He taught in the Raleigh Male Academy several years, and became principal of the Fuller School in Durham in 1901, and after five years was principal of the Durham High School. He studied

Wayne Voted Big Against Prohibition

Time was when Wayne county folk liked their bar rooms and saloons. Here is the tabulation of the election when the anti-prohibitionists polled a heavy majority.

	For	Against
Goldsboro precinct	45	210
Goldsboro 1st ward	35	99
Goldsboro 2nd ward	35	35
Goldsboro 3rd ward	12	37
Goldsboro 4th ward	85	89
Goldsboro 5th ward	20	49
Granthams	62	260
Fork	36	245
Cross Roads	44	284
Stoney Creek	34	223
Great Swamp	17	193
Saulston	18	245
New Hope	22	346
Indian Springs	12	279
Mount Olive	69	230
Dudley	37	116
Providence	59	112
Fremont	25	201
Pikeville	36	356
Total	721	2,609

Anti-prohibition majority 2,888. In August, 1887, J. M. Hollowell visited Danville, Va., and wrote a letter to the Argus on his impression excerpts of which follow:

"I find the price of almost everything much higher here than in Goldsboro. I can't speak with a certainty about whiskey, as I haven't tried that, though I expect that remains about the standard price as I hear the "coons" speaking of "shorts for five cents," and the only chance to make that higher at the same price, than in Goldsboro is to use more water than is used there, and the "bar men" of Goldsboro would not be contented to bear the stigma of being less liberal with their water than those of any other place."

law while a teacher, at Trinity College from 1905 to 1907, and finished his course in the law at the University of North Carolina. He was admitted to the bar September 1, 1907, and engaged in the practice of law at Durham until his elevation to the bench. His law partner from March, 1909, was Victor S. Bryant, under the firm name of Bryant and Brogden. He was County Attorney of Durham County from 1908 to 1911, and served as Mayor of Durham from 1911 to 1915. He married Miss Lila Markham of Durham, daughter of John L. Markham, January 9, 1917. She was niece of W. T. Blackwell, the original founder of "Bull Durham" tobacco. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1926, and came to that court less than twenty years after his admission to the bar. He was associate justice until his death, October 29, 1935.

Allen

William Reynolds Allen was born in Kenansville, Duplin County, March 26, 1850, a son of William A. Allen, a native of Wake County, and Maria Goodwin (Hicks) of Oxford, Granville County. William A. Allen engaged in the practice of the law in Kenansville with William J. Houston, as a member of the firm of Houston and Allen. In 1865, after serving with the Confederate Army as a Colonel, he was a

delegate from Duplin County to the Convention in Raleigh that was called to determine the method of restoring the State to the Union. He engaged in the practice of law in Kenansville until 1881, when he came to Goldsboro, practising law in Wayne and Duplin Counties until his death in 1884. His wife was a descendant of William Hicks, an ensign of the Continental Army.

After her husband's death she made her home with her younger son, William R. Allen, until her death in 1900. They had three children, Oliver H. Allen, who served on the Superior Court of this State, William R. Allen, and Elizabeth Ann Allen, who taught in several schools, in this county and in the state. She was much beloved by all who knew her.

William R. Allen began his education in a school near his home in Duplin County and received training under Professor R. W. Millard, and afterwards attended Trinity College. He taught school for a year and at the same time read law under his father. Before attaining his majority he received his law license. In 1886 he married Miss Martha Moore, daughter of Dr. Matthew Moore, a planter of Duplin County, and Martha Middleton Moore. William R. Allen and his wife moved to Goldsboro where he entered into a partnership as a member of the firm of

Faircloth and Allen. In 1889 he was law partner with William T. Dortch under the firm name of Allen and Dortch. He was twelve years on the Superior Court bench and eleven years as an Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, of which he was a member at the time of his death, September 8, 1921. A memorial address was prepared by Honorable Frank A. Daniels, including the following: "In the trial of causes he was fair and candid in the statement of his contentions, deferential to the presiding judge, kind and courteous to his brethren, considerate of witnesses, and clear, direct and forceful in his address to the jury. — In his practice as in his life, honorable and upright, he scorned the devices of which small men attempt to supplement their deficiencies, and there was never at any time or anywhere any question as to his character or his methods." He took part in every movement that would benefit the community or the state, and was active and influential in advancing the success of the Democratic party, to which he was devoted, both by inheritance and conviction. He was a member of the Methodist Church of Goldsboro. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives from this county in 1893 and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Among the bills of general importance he introduced the bill, prepared by himself and Hon. A. D. Ward, representative from Duplin County, dividing murder into two degrees, which bill was passed at that session. He was appointed Judge of the Superior

Court in 1894. In 1899, he was again a member of the House of Representatives, and was again in the Legislature in 1901. He was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1910, taking his seat at the spring term of 1911. Judge Daniels says: "A feature of Judge Allen's opinions that gave much satisfaction to lawyers was the brief but accurate statement of facts which preceded a part of each opinion, and which threw light upon the legal propositions laid down. While his opinions were often short, he took care that brevity should not be sought at a sacrifice of clearness and a full understanding of the facts and the law governing them. He prepared his Annotations, published in the 164th Report, and his Table of Cases Overruled, Modified and Reversed, which appear in the 171st Report." A portrait of Judge Allen was presented to the Supreme Court of North Carolina on September 6, 1922, the presentation being made by Hon. Frank A. Daniels, of Goldsboro.

The University of North Carolina conferred upon Judge Allen the degree of Doctor of Law. He delivered a series of lectures before the law school there in the summers of 1920 and 1921.

To Judge and Mrs. Allen were born six children, Lila McRae, who died in infancy, Mary Moore Allen, of Goldsboro, William Reynolds Allen, Attorney of Goldsboro, Elizabeth Allen Bryan, who died in 1928, who was the wife of James E. Bryan, Oliver Harrison Allen, who died in 1946, and Dorothy Allen Duncan, wife of John N. Duncan, of Raleigh.

For Fifty-Five

OF

Goldsboro's One Hundred Years

We Have Helped

Build Goldsboro by Making Investments Safe With Sound Insurance Protection

Protect What You Have By

Insuring In Strong Stock Companies

Begun in 1892, this agency is still operated by the original owner, who has built up the agency through service to Assureds. We have insured Homes, Business Properties, Personal Properties and Liability Risks for a combined period of 95 years.

John R. Crawford - 55 Years Experience
(Miss) Bertie M. Rouse - 30 Years Experience
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EXTEND HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO GOLDSBORO

ON ITS 100TH BIRTHDAY

One Hundred Years Is A Long Time But
We Know Goldsboro Today As A Vibrant, Growing
Extremely Friendly City .. A City Increasingly
Aware Of Its Potentialities.

Because of our belief in Goldsboro and its surroundings, we were established as a branch store here at 132-34 E. Walnut Street in the year 1941. Ours has been a happy experience these several years, and we know it will continue so.

Johnson Cotton Company is not a new organization. Its founding dates back to a period distinctly different than the present. Through the years competent leadership has brought into reality a coordinated system of stores, now numbering twenty-two, located in leading towns and cities of Eastern North and South Carolina, with home offices in Dunn, N. C. Though our friends and customers are many and varied we cater especially to the farmer. We have in the past and shall continue our best efforts to be complete Farm and Home Suppliers. Top quality fertilizers, seeds, John Deere Tractors and farm equipment, hardware, paints, building material, home furnishings and appliances are just a few items we can mention here. "Cash if you have it, Credit if you need it", our motto, is now almost a by-word.

JOHNSON COTTON CO. STORES ARE LOCATED IN:

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Goldsboro, N. C.
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Fairmont, N. C.
Clarkton, N. C.
Wendell, N. C.

Sanford, N. C.
Louisburg, N. C.
Roxboro, N. C.
Benson, N. C.
Smithfield, N. C.
Raeford, N. C.
Siler City, N. C.

Lake City, S. C.
Conway, S. C.
Lumberton, N. C.
Dunn, N. C.
Rocky Mount, N. C.
Lillington, N. C.
Wilmington, N. C.

1847

1947

Congratulations GOLDSBORO

On Your 100th Birthday

The HEILIG-MEYERS Co.

Earnestly feels that a retail store to be successful must convincingly demonstrate the following characteristics:

HONESTY & DEPENDABILITY
SATISFACTION & VALUE
QUALITY & SELECTION
SINCERE SERVICE

The HEILIG-MEYERS Co.

Prides itself on the fine reputation it has established the past 34 years. We insist that HONEST VALUES always prevail; that the largest selection of QUALITY MERCHANDISE be available on our three floors.

The HEILIG-MEYERS Co.

Blushes modestly in announcing some of the outstanding, nationally advertised firms who have selected our store as the outlet for their merchandise in this area:

SIMMONS

Bedding

HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD

Maple and Modern

THAYER

Baby Carriages

PULLMAN AND KROEHLER

Living Room

FURNITURE BY TOMLINSON

DREXEL

Bedroom and Dining Room

CONTINENTAL

Bedroom

PHILCO

Radios and Refrigerators

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Heaters

NEW PERFECTION AND FLORENCE

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For Wise Buyers

Goldsboro, N. C.

TERMS — WEEKLY - MONTHLY - FALL — TERMS

Langston, Draft Expert, Likes To Fish, Garden

By Mary Medley

When Col. John D. Langston of Goldsboro is mentioned, most of his fellow townsmen and associates think of him as that important man in Washington, who was the right arm of General Lewis B. Hershey and who practically created and nurtured selective service during World War I and II.

The numerous meticulously kept files of selective service information found in the library at his home on South Center Street give insight into his efficiency, and the numerous certificates of award and letters of devotion and appreciation from his co-workers prove his humanness and delightful personality as a person.

There may be many who don't know him as the devoted family man, the writer of whimsical verse, even a poem and story to entertain the children of his Army friends. Col. Langston likes to talk about fishing and crabbing, which he learned to love in his boyhood days while living at Hatteras, Manteo, and Swan Quarter, N. C., the son of a Methodist minister of the Eastern Conference. "I also like to garden and mend fences," he said with a mischievous twinkle in a recent interview.

The Colonel entertained the writer with his experience of teasing squirrels in the spacious yard of his Goldsboro home. Many times he ties nuts on the

end of strings and has an afternoon of fun taunting the little animals and making them scamper about for a long time before the reward is finally released to them.

Though the Colonel has dipped into the sonnet form in honor of the late Judge Frank Daniels, and has let his irony creep into a verse about World War II dictators and scoundrels, he has done light things such as "Anna in the Kitchen." A verse quoted is as follows:

"I've seen Anna in the parlor,
And Anna in the church.
I've seen her in the flower yard,
And I've seen her on the porch.
But of all the times and places
I found Anna most bewitchin'
Was Anna with her apron on,
Anna in the kitchen."

Likes Bird Life

The pet parakeet in the den kept up a jabber as the writer and the Colonel talked, but never once did he seem irritated at the little feathered friends, which are a gift from members of the family. An interest in bird life is also one of his hobbies.

Born at Aurora, N. C., March 22, 1881, his father was the late Rev. George Dallas Langston, native of Wayne county, and his mother was the former Miss Sally Gibbs, native of Hyde county.

He married Miss Mary Williams Williamson of Mt. Olive on December 23, 1903. To them were born five children: John Dallas, Jr., William Dortch, Mary Wil-



Col. John D. Langston

liamson, Dorothy, and Elizabeth Carolyn.

Educated in the public schools of Hatteras, Manteo, Swan Quarter, and Wilmington, he later was graduated from Trinity College. He studied law under supervision of attorneys while teaching

school and attended the University law school in 1904, and was admitted to N. C. Bar in 1905.

From 1905 until 1945 except for periods of World War I and II services Col. Langston has practiced law, first in Mt. Olive later in Goldsboro under partnership

of Langston, Allen until 1914; senior member Langston Allen and Taylor; (1914-1945).

It would take a small volume to even list the numerous offices and positions of trust and honor occupied by this man in the past 35 years. Among the early appointments was a place on the staff of Governor Locke Craig. As early as 1917 he began his draft career with the chairmanship of the Wayne county draft board.

Col. Langston in referring to his military record said the army had to issue him a waiver as he never weighed over 110 pounds until 1924. At this time his health was so bad from a stomach disorder he was sent to Baltimore for treatment by Dr. Sidney Miller. Dr. Miller found most of his trouble to be overwork, and not eating enough after an attack of flu.

"I was put flat on my back and stuffed for six weeks, during which time I put on 35 pounds. I've kept 25 pounds of it ever since," laughed the colonel.

In 1922 Langston organized the Goldsboro News Publishing Company and served as president until 1929 when he sold it.

As a reserve officer with a splendid record of official service from World War I, Col. Langston was ordered to National Headquarters, Selective service for active duty on August 26, 1940, where he aided in advisory, planning and presidential appeals capacities throughout the War. Following V-E Day he was appointed Chairman of Committee on Reorganization of National Headquarters Selective

See Langston on Page 22



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Goldsboro's Oldest Firm
N. Carolina's Oldest Jewelers

Giddens
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Historical Chronology Of Wayne County and Goldsboro

By Emma R. Edwards

1700—John Lawson, English surveyor and historian, begins 1,000-mile journey along Neuse River and back country.

1701—Population of North Carolina (estimated) 5,000.

1709—First history of N. C. published by John Lawson, Monument of Wayne County Court House square later erected to Lawson's memory.

1710—Tuscarora Indians, living along Neuse, protest against seizure of lands and enslavement of their people by white settlers.

1711—First Tuscarora War; John Lawson captured and put to death at Cotechna (near Snow Hill) by Indians, who captured but released Baron De Graffenried, founder of New Bern. Indians defeated with help of Col. Barnwell and South Carolina troops.

1712—Indians charge whites violated peace treaty signed the year before, and launch second war.

1713—End of Tuscarora Indian War; Indian prisoners sold as slaves. Snow Hill monument commemorates end of war.

1714—Tuscarora Indians migrate to New York state.

1750—White settlers along Neuse increasing in number, among them many Quakers.

1775—Only 1 in 30 could read and write. Revolution brewing.

1776—Ezekiel Slocumb led band of 80 Duplin Rangers to Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, near Wilmington, where defeat of Tories and British marked first victory for American arms.

1776—Mary Slocumb (or Polly) wife of Ezekiel, dreamed at her home near Dudley that her husband was slain in battle; saddling her mare, she rode through the night 75 miles to the battlefield at Moore's Creek Bridge; finding her husband safe, she stayed to nurse the wounded. Monument at Dudley; remains of couple at Battlefield Park, near Wilmington.

1779—Wayne County formed from western half of Dobbs county; eastern half became Greene and Lenoir. County named for Gen. Anthony Wayne, daredevil Revolutionary general, whose brilliant victory at Stony Point on the Hudson July 1779 was occasion for Congressional Medal of Honor and widespread tribute throughout nation. (Old Dobbs County Court House site at Bizzell's Mill, 12 miles east of Goldsboro; monument marks the spot).

1780—First Wayne County court held at home of Josiah Sasser on Little River. Population of Wayne County 5,000, one-fifty slaves. Principal trade: corn, cotton, tobacco, hogs, cattle, hides, and turpentine.

1782—Court House built at Waynesborough, county seat on north bank of Neuse.

1787—Waynesborough (also named for "Mad" Anthony Wayne) incorporated; boat landing on Neuse; population 150.

1787—First court held at county seat; punishments ranged from stocks and pillory to branding, whipping, and burning at the stake for slaves (Negro women thus put to death in 1805 for poisoning four white persons).

1790—Population Wayne County 6,133, including one-fourth slaves (in whom was considerable Indian blood). Joseph Green, who owned 70 slaves, was largest slaverholder; Kirby ancestor.

1816—Paul Coor-Pender journeyed to Florida Everglades to bring back his father's murderer, David Jernigan who was tried and hanged.

1820-1840—The Great Exodus, in which many young men left Wayne County by wagon and carriage, taking their slaves with them, to settle in, and develop Alabama, Mississippi, and other "deep" Southern states.

1825—Waynesborough half-way stop for stage-coach line from New Bern to Raleigh; fare 12½¢ a mile, 12-hr. trip to New Bern. Goldsboro later became stage-coach stop, Creech's store, after town moved. Horses were changed every 15 miles.

1835—Shift from corn to cotton as major crop became pronounced after War of 1812.

1836—First steam saw mill 4 mi. north of Goldsboro cut railroad ties. Maj. Matthew T. Goldsborough, member of a prominent Maryland family, asst. chief engineer for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, arrived to survey right of way for new line to be built by state; boarded with Chas. J. Nelson of Waynesborough and Mrs. Isham Faison of Faison.

1838—Upon suggestion of Mr. Goldsborough, Arnold Borden built a hotel at "Cross-roads", near intersection of Walnut and Center Sts. Village was stop-over point and place to change engines.

1839—First train came into town Feb. 23, 1838, with a cannon salute and big celebration; suggested name by Willis Hall, local contractor, honoring surveyor Goldsborough met with general approval.

1840—Wilmington and Weldon Railroad (later Atlantic Coast Line), at that time longest railroad in the world, 161½ miles, completed. Shed over tracks in front of Borden Hotel added later, and engine house was one block north. Shed burned in 1880s.

1840—Inter-denominational church built at Waynesborough.

1841—First Sunday school taught in Waynesborough by C. J. Nelson, harness-maker.

1845-1860—Everettsville, 6 mi. south of Goldsboro, flourished before War.

1847—Goldsborough incorporated Jan. 18, 1847. First newspaper, Weekly Telegraph, published by Geo. V. Strong. Troops in Mexican War. First Town Commissioners: Jno. A. Green, chairman; Silas Webb, Stephen D. Phillips, Wm. B. Edmundson, Jas. Griswold.

1847—Tax rate 30¢ on \$100, 75¢ poll tax. Population 100. Bill Burnett, free Negro, opened first Barber Shop (all early barbers Negroes). Many houses moved from old to new County seat by mule and logs.

1848—Mexican War over; troops return. Election again scheduled, and gigantic picnic held in hickory nut grove where present Library stands, with ice-cooled spring water and whiskey to influence vote in favor of moving County seat, which was carried.

1850—Former Wayne County Court House erected at cost of \$17,000, red brick building. Last court held in Waynesborough. Wm. and John Robinson, Irish settlers, taught school; Wm. published Goldsboro Patriot.

1850—One out of seven could read and write; no literate Negroes. Large number slaves introduced from now on into rapidly expanding cotton and tobacco sections.

1850—Wayne County population: 7,902 whites, 5,684 Negroes; Goldsboro 175. Tax rate 40¢ on \$100 valuation on real estate; \$1.25 poll tax. Candidates for elective office engaged traveling bars and served drinks (whiskey 10¢ a quart) along with campaign speeches; one sheriff spent \$700 on his campaign (Thompson).

1850-1857—Methodist (now on Spruce St., Primitive Baptist), Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches built. Borden Hotel becomes school; burned in 1886. Willow Dale Cemetery opened.

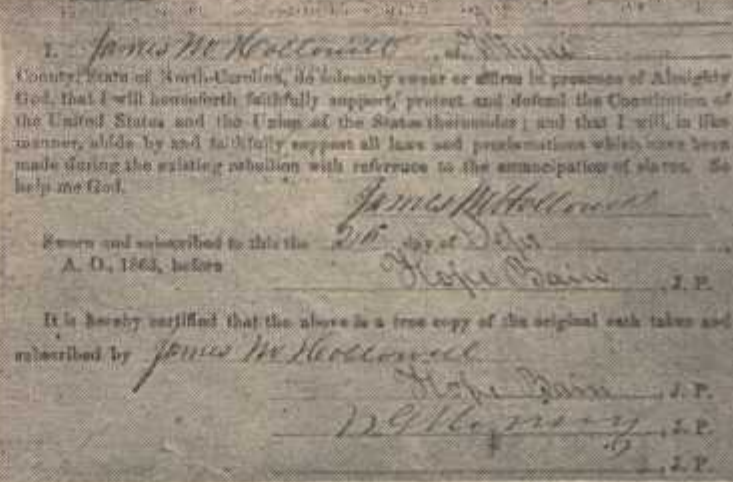
1854—Part of Wayne annexed to Wilson County, exception Jacob Hooks who refused to be considered anything but Wayne resident; line off.

1856—N. C. Railroad (later leased to Southern) 223 mi. long, built by State, completed from Goldsboro to Charlotte via Greensboro.

1857—Wayne Female College, "Middle Building", erected at cost of \$20,000; 4-story red brick building stood on N. Wm. St. until razed in 1927. Served as Confederate and then Federal Hospital 1862-65. 9 o'clock curfew; Court House bell rung nightly; patrolled streets.

1858—Atlantic and N. C. Railroad completed to Morehead City (Mullett line), later Norfolk and Southern then A. and E. C.

Whipping post abolished; stood on Court House square. Prior to 1860, slave market abol-



COPY OF Oath subscribed to by James M. Hollowell, a private of F Co., 10th Rgt., N. C. Artillery, in effecting his parole as a prisoner of war. He was captured at Goldsboro March 21, 1865, and paroled three days later by John M. Logan, Lt., A. A. A. G., 1st Brigade, Div., Dist of Beaufort under authority of Brig. General S. P. Carter, commanding Division District of Beaufort.

lished; stood on Court House square. Prior to 1860, slave market stood next to Well's store, raised platform called Washington Tower.

1859—Tax rate 50¢, poll \$1.50. Giddens Jewelry Store opened, oldest continuous business. "Great Eastern" machine shops near present A and P.

1860—Population of Goldsboro 985. City limits extended 300 feet beyond original limits of Elm, William, George, and Boundary (now Holly). \$15 spent on powder for July 4th celebration; military convention hall held. First daily paper "Rough Notes", 10 x 12 inches, Lawrence and Blount, suspended during War.

1860—E. B. Borden, Sr. opened first bank (later Bank of Wayne) \$35 appropriated for Goldsboro Rifles for protection. First Fair not very successful, as election of Abraham Lincoln overshadowed everything; Gov. Moses of S. C. addressed rally on "Secession."

1860—Holloman War, feud between Holoman and Cogdel families over sale of land; siege by Sheriff Ollin Coor resulted in final surrender. Young ladies at Wayne Female College made battle flag for Golds. Rifles.

1861—Population over 1200. Young ladies at Wayne Female College made battle flag for Golds. Rifles. Town Hall and Market House built in middle of Ash St. near E. Center; contained guard house or "calaboose"; stood for 40 years until torn down in 1900. Wm. Bonitz had envelope factory, which supplied Confederate government.

1861—Goldsboro Rifles and Goldsboro Volunteers left on New Bern train for defense of Ft. Macon Apr. 15 after Ft. Sumter was fired upon. In all 22 companies went from Wayne into Confederate Army; heavy losses.

1862—Families from New Bern and coast refugee to Goldsboro as coastal defenses fell into Federal hands. Battle for Neuse River Bridge, 4 miles below Goldsboro, important link between seaport Wilmington and Confederate capital Richmond; bridge burned by Foster's men. Bridge was rebuilt, but in 1865 both railway and highway bridges were burned by Confederates to delay approach of Federal troops coming up from Ft. Fisher and Wilmington.

1863—Confederate Pres. Jefferson Davis and staff inspect military defenses of Goldsboro on trip from Charleston and Wilmington back to Confederate capital, Nov. 7, 1863. W. T. Dortch, Sr., Senator in Confederate States Congress.

1865—Battle of Bentonville Mar. 19, 20, 21, where Sherman defeated Jos. E. Johnston, last major engagement of War Between the States, 18 miles from Goldsboro. Sherman, en route to Raleigh from Columbia, S. C. entered state Mar. 4, occupied Fayetteville Mar. 10, on Mar. 16 defeated Hardee in skirmish at Averasboro (Harnett County).

Mar. 21, Gen. Bragg removed Confederate forces from Goldsboro by Hooks River Bridge. Goldsboro had already surrendered to Schofield by time Sherman arrived. Sherman had previously agreed upon Goldsboro as a rendezvous point for Federal forces from New Bern, Wilmington, and points South; for two weeks over 100,000 Union soldiers camped in or near Goldsboro while Sherman went to City Point, Petersburg, Va., to confer

abandoned in favor of waterworks and volunteer fire department.

1870—Stanley Undertaking establishment opened. Cultivation of strawberries begun in section. Mt. Olive and Fremont incorporated; Whitehall, Pikeville and Eureka develop afterwards, also Dudley.

1873-75—Messenger Bldg. (Golds. Book Store) and Hotel Kennon built to replace burned structures (earlier hotels Griswold House and Gregory House.)

1874—Upon death of Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, Curtis H. Brogden, Goldsboro native and Lt. Gov. (Republican) succeeds to governorship; lived on farm now in northern section of city limits.

1875—Taxable property in Wayne valued at \$2,809,211 (real and personal).

1877—Over 5,000 crates of vegetables, berries, and produce shipped out of Wayne.

1878—Goldsboro's first brass band organized; gave outdoor concerts. Murder of James Worley and wife by Noah Cherry gang; public hanging of 3; buried in Negro graveyard near Big Ditch on Park Avenue, South side. Tobacco farming first tried by Arnold Borden, son of E. B. Sr.

1879—Dewey Bros. Machine Shops opened on N. W. Center St., moved later to S. Geo. St.

1881—Campaign for free Graded Schools launched by J. A. Bonitz, editor, (later Argus editor) Chas. B. Aycock, F. A. Daniels, and Jos. E. Robinson, attorneys; bond issue passed, and Middle Bldg. purchased; Negro schools built.

1880—Population of Goldsboro 3,286, larger than Durham. Negro Insane Asylum established here.

1880-1890—New businesses in rapid succession; Electric light plant (originally on N. Center St. ext.), Golds. Oil Mill, Rice Mill, Mattress Factory, Buggy Factory, Waterworks (built privately, later sold to City, Ice Factory, Wayne Agricultural Works, Furniture Factory (now Kemp's), Grant and Weil brickyards, Johnson, Underhill, and Enterprise Lumber Mills; Stand-pipe (beyond Griffin's Mill) stored water piped from Little River where pumping station was located.

1893—Confederate Monument erected in Willowdale Cemetery, marking graves of 800 Confederate dead; money in part raised by gifts from Northern manufacturers sold at a local Bazaar by ladies of the town.

1885—Newspapers: Argus (daily), Headlight and Record (weeklies). First experience in league baseball, with Raleigh, Durham, Henderson, Oxford, and Wilmington.

1886—Charleston, S. C. earthquake tremors felt in Goldsboro. Jewish Temple built.

1888—Locomotives converted from wood to coal; smokestacks streamlined.

1889—Catholic Church built.

1890—Herman Park given by Weil family to city, memorial to Herman Weil. First bicycles, W. T. Harrison and C. G. Smith. Population 4,017.

1894—Agricultural depression; cotton sells for 4 cents a pound.

1895—First tobacco ware-

Continued on Page 21

1847 Goldsboro's 100th Birthday 1947



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Continued from Page 5
position he held until his death in 1901.

Because of his sterling character and educational qualifications, Dr. Kirby made a great success of his work, not only as a family physician, but also as director and administrator of the State Hospital. During his life in Goldsboro, he aided in all good movements both of the community and of his church. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for more than twenty-five years. Being greatly interested in furthering the work of his church, he gave the property on which the George Kirby Chapel now stands.

He was married in 1866 to Mary Catherine Green, daughter of John A. and Diana Simms Green who were among the earliest inhabitants of Goldsboro, having moved to the new village from Waynesborough in 1842. There were ten children of this marriage, eight of whom survived, each one contributing to the progress of their native Goldsboro. They were Mrs. W. R. Crawford, Mrs. Edward Mack, Mrs. M. E. Robinson, Mrs. C. E. Wilkins, Mrs. E. B. Borden, Jr., Mrs. Laura J. Spicer, Miss Helen Kirby and one son Dr. George H. Kirby, who was a worthy son of a worthy father. While he lived most of his life away from his native town he was proud of the fact that he was born and reared in Goldsboro. Because of his scholarship and ability the son was awarded many honors, among them Professor of Psychiatry at Bellevue, Cornell Medical School, and Columbia University. He was also President of the American Psychiatric Association.

Dr. W. J. Jones

Dr. William J. Jones was born in Greene county Feb. 28, 1838. In 1859 he graduated in Medicine from the University of New York with highest honors. After serving as resident physician at Bellevue, he returned to Snow Hill to practice. For twenty-five years he lived there but his field of labor in every direction reached far beyond the narrow confines of his county. His service as a consulting physician increased and in 1884 he moved to Goldsboro where he enjoyed a very lucrative and full practice until his death June 27, 1909. He was a wonderful diagnostician. His summary of a case was expeditious, accurate and masterful. At the bedside, he was a Chesterfield, yet firm without offense. When he entered a sick room, the essence of a great physician was immediately stamped upon those present. He was impressive. He could hold a company spellbound by the enchantment of his conversational powers. He possessed that rare accomplishment in a superlative degree.

He was endowed with uncommon capacity for work and that, joined with extraordinary business sagacity, enabled him to accumulate a lot of real estate in town and valuable farm property. His home and office were on West Center and Spruce streets. His wife was Dr. Clara Jones who for many years after his death was connected with the hospital for the colored insane at Goldsboro. They had two sons who were physicians, Drs. Will and Street Jones, neither of whom practiced in Goldsboro.

As I knew him, he was a large rather corpulent man who moved quickly, thought rapidly, reasoned soundly, a gifted orator and a great physician.

Dr. W. H. H. Cobb

Dr. William Henry Harrison Cobb was born April 3, 1841, on his father's plantation, Mount Auburn Wayne county, eight miles south of Goldsboro. He was the son of William Donnell Cobb and Ann Spicer Collier. He received a thorough classical education at Colonel Tew's Military School at Hillsboro and Major Bingham's School at The Oaks. He pursued his medical studies at the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter institution in March, 1861, at the age of 20 years. He received his medical diploma and returned to his home just as the cloud of war broke over the country.

He entered the Confederate Army April 16, 1861, as Assistant Surgeon of the Goldsboro Rifles and was stationed for a short



Dr. J. F. Miller

time at Fort Fisher but desiring more active service, on the formation of the Second Regiment of North Carolina State Troops, he entered into its ranks as a private but was afterwards appointed Lieutenant of Company B and served in that capacity in the Army of Northern Virginia until his appointment in the summer of 1862 as Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment. With this regiment he was attached to Jackson's Corps and served throughout the four years of the war, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. At the close of the war he returned to North Carolina to find his home in chaos, his parents impoverished and the seal of the University of Pennsylvania ripped from his medical diploma by the bayonet of a Yankee soldier.

After matters had become more adjusted, he began the practice of medicine and married Miss Etta Wright of Mississippi. He practiced first in Everettsville, then Dudley and in 1873 he removed to Goldsboro where he built up an extensive practice, steadily gaining eminence as general practitioner and surgeon and as a specialist in the diseases of women.

Doctor Cobb was always promoting higher standards in his profession. He was an active member of many associations and a prominent person in medical circles. He was vice-president and later president of the North Carolina Medical Society. He was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He was one of the founders of the Tri-State Medical Society of the Carolinas and Virginia of which he was twice president. He was a member of the American Medical Association and was one of the founding members of the Southern Surgical Association. He was the first in Goldsboro to recognize the value of an X-ray machine to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of his patients.

Besides his intense interest in his profession he took an active part in all measures suggested for the good of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Church. He served three terms on the board of aldermen of the city of Goldsboro and was an active member of the Wayne County Board of Health. His genial personality, his high skill as a practitioner and surgeon and the uprightness of his character won the respect of the community, while his common sense, mental alertness, vigor and physical energy made him a factor in the material and social welfare of this section of the state. He died at his home in Goldsboro, July 21, 1905.

Dr. Hill

Dr. Thomas Hill was born in Sampson county 1832. He married in 1858 in Rowan county and lived there until he came to Goldsboro in '84. He practiced here until his death in 1910.

Dr. Marius Emmet Robinson

Marius Emmet Robinson was born in July, 1847, was probably the first child born in Goldsboro after the town was incorporated. He was the son of William Robinson and of Eliza Davis Robinson of Lenoir county. William Robinson and his brother, John, were two brilliant young scholars graduates of the University of Dublin, who came to Wayne county from Ireland, and who became two of the best known teachers in this vicinity.

Early in life, Dr. Robinson lived in Lenoir county and attended private schools until his return to Goldsboro where he began to study medicine under Drs. Kirby

and Davis. He was graduated from the Medical College of Baltimore (later the University of Maryland) in 1870, locating in Lenoir county where he built up a large practice in Lenoir and adjoining counties.

He returned to Goldsboro in 1879 and easily became one of the leading physicians of the town. Not only was Dr. Robinson interested in his profession, but he was also a very successful business man as well, and was active in helping to promote a number of business enterprises for Goldsboro. He served as first chief of staff of the Goldsboro Hospital, was a member of the school board for many years, served several terms as a member of the board of aldermen, also built up a large and successful business in the M. E. Robinson and Bros. Drug Store.

Like many other young Southerners, Dr. Robinson left school to join the Junior Reserves of the Confederate Army.

He married Miss Susan Green Kirby, and a son, M. E. Robinson, Jr., survives this union. Dr. Robinson died in 1913, having contributed much to the progress of Goldsboro.

Dr. W. H. Cobb

Dr. W. Henry Cobb was born February 2, 1868, at Everettsville, a village seven miles south of Goldsboro, the son of Doctor William Henry Harrison Cobb and Etta Wright. Doctor Cobb graduated from the Goldsboro Graded and High Schools and studied medicine under his father as preceptor. He continued his medical education at the University of Maryland and at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated April 3, 1889. Going before the State Board of Examiners, he led the State and was awarded the Appleton prize. He then began the practice of medicine in association with his father at a time when the population of Goldsboro was 4,000.

In 1891, he was elected one of the physicians to the State Hospital at Raleigh. This position he held for three and one-half years, resigning to return to Goldsboro and again engage in the practice of medicine and surgery in partnership with his father.

Soon after his return, he was elected city physician of Goldsboro, and it was in this service that he maneuvered one of his notable pieces of work. When he came into office, an epidemic of small-pox was threatening, especially among the Negroes of the community. By establishing isolation wards and pest-houses on Neuse River, Dr. Cobb succeeded in stamping out the scourge.

Another of the outstanding community was as Chairman of the Fourth District Medical Advisory Board during World War I. This district was composed of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Wilson, Wayne, Johnston, Duplin and Sampson counties. His work in this capacity was so satisfactory that he received the appropriation of Adjutant-General Enoch Crowder who recommended him to appointment as Medical Aide to the Governor. Dr. Cobb was twice president of the Wayne County Medical Society. At one time he held the office of vice president of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. He was for ten years chairman



Dr. W. H. H. Cobb

of the Board of Stewards of Saint Paul Methodist Church and for thirty-five years was local surgeon for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Dr. Cobb's life was spent in the relief of sickness of body and mind of those who sought his services. He received from the Jefferson Medical College, his Alma Mater, a certificate "In recognition of 58 years of faithful medical service in the traditional ideals of the medical profession". Dr. Cobb was a doctor of the old school and a devout Christian who carried his religion into his daily life. He will long be remembered in this community for his genial dignity, his kindness, his courtesy, his constant consideration of others and for the great

good he did among those he served. He died November 13, 1946.

Dr. Cobb married Miss Georgia Lee Borden, daughter of W. H. Borden, and their two children continue to emulate the lives of their distinguished forbearers. Dr. Donnell L. Cobb is a leading surgeon of the section, and Wm. Borden Cobb is an automobile distributor in Goldsboro.

Dr. Clara Jones

Dr. Clara Emmet Jones was born in New Bern, N. C., December 1, 1847 (the year Goldsboro came into being). Married to Dr. W. J. Jones on her seventeenth birthday, December 1, 1864, in Snow Hill, where she had refugeed with her stepfather, Nathaniel H. Street and family.

She had seven children, six sons and a daughter, of whom three sons lived to be grown. All three studied medicine, two practicing, but the other dying before his medical education was completed.

In 1890, when she was almost 43 years old and had been married twenty-six years, she decided to study medicine, which, in those days, was a courageous decision for a woman, especially a Southern woman.

She enrolled as a student in the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, where she could be near her two sons who were studying medicine in the same city.

Graduating in 1894, Dr. Jones received her N. C. license to practice in the same year, thus becoming the second woman to be licensed to practice medicine in the state.

Continued on Page 9

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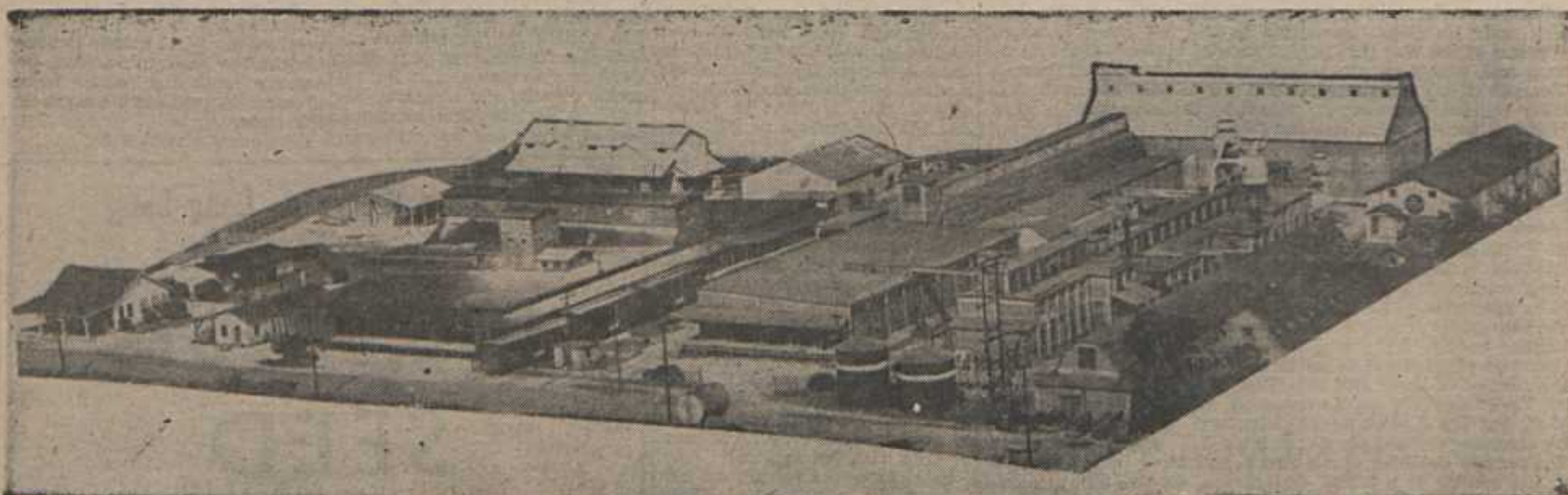
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Continued from Page 7



Dr. J. B. Kennedy

For a short time, she engaged in the practice of medicine with her husband in Goldsboro.

In 1896, without application on her part, there was offered to her the position as resident physician in charge of women's wards at the State Hospital for the colored insane.

She accepted this and served in this capacity for twenty-six years, — until she was seventy-five years old.

After her retirement, she spent some time in New York, Raleigh and Goldsboro, returning to the hospital to pass the rest of her days in the home of Dr. W. C. Linville, then superintendent. It was here that she died on November 19, 1934.

One of the buildings at the institution was named in her honor.

Dr. W. B. Crawford
Dr. W. B. Crawford was born March 12, 1861, the son of Col. M. K. Crawford and Ophelia Howell Crawford at his present home place, "Oak Glen", four miles west of Goldsboro. He read medicine under Dr. W. J. Jones and after graduation, began practice from his home in Wayne county and is now the oldest practicing physician in Wayne county, active until a few weeks ago, having well served his community for over sixty-one years. Dr. Crawford's folksy newspaper column was widely read and appreciated.

In a letter from him recently he wrote that in a radius of ten miles from his home he has six patients whom he has attended in forty nine maternity cases. Every mother and forty seven of the children are still living.

Dr. Roger A. Smith
Dr. Roger A. Smith was born in Johnston county, North Carolina, on May 12, 1859, a son of Major Wm. A. Smith and Polly Ann Smith. His father was a prominent and wealthy citizen of his county, and served as a member of the United States Congress. At one time he was President of the North Carolina and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

R. A. Smith graduated in medicine from Vanderbilt University. Shortly afterwards he married Miss Elizabeth Woodard and after an internship and post-graduate course in New York City, under Dr. Gill Wylie and Dr. Janeway, he came to Goldsboro where he practiced until the time of his death. He was a man of high ideals and a physician who ranked high in his profession. For forty years, he was division surgeon for the Southern Railroad. He was always active in military affairs and despite his advanced years, he carried himself erect and retained his graceful carriage and elastic step until the day he was fatally stricken. He was noted for his sunny disposition, always cheerful and, knowing him well for many years, I want to pay high tribute to his character and achievements.

Dr. Smith died at his home in Goldsboro May 23, 1932, a few days past his seventy-third birthday. He was survived by his wife and four children: Rosalie, the wife of Dr. W. P. Exum, who died in 1918; Elizabeth, who married McCarthy Hanger of Philadelphia; Roger A. Smith, Jr., a prominent business man of Smithfield, N. C. and Col. W. A. Smith, M. D., now a surgeon in the U. S. Army Medical Corps.

For the benefit of those at the bi-centennial in 2047 who may have an interest in those practicing in Goldsboro and Wayne at the present time, I list the following: Dr. Edward Bizzell, Dr. T. Malcolm Bizzell, Dr. DeLeon Best, Dr. Milton Clark, Dr. Donnell B. Cobb, Dr. George Benton, Jr., Dr. W. J. Crawford, Dr. John Etherington, Dr. Henry B. Ivey, Dr. Jack Harrell, Dr. Corbett Howard, Dr. Ira Long, Dr. S. B. McPheeters, Dr. Robert B. Miller, Dr. Archie Pate, Dr. James Peele, Dr. H. M. Person, Dr. E. Charles Powell, Dr. B. I. Tart, Dr. C. F. Strosnider, Dr. W. C. Smith, Dr. D. J. Rose, Dr. Mm. Trachtenburg, Dr. Harold Wolf, Dr. A. G. Woodard, Dr. A. H. Zealy, Jr., Dr. G. C. Dale, Dr. J. W. Rose, Dr. Geo. R. Benton, Sr., Dr. Warren H. Crumpler, Dr. Judson D. Dowling, Jr., Dr. Claire C. Henderson, Dr. Claude V. Hollowell, Dr. Henderson Irwin, Dr. Allen M. McCuiston, Dr. Luby A. Warrick, Dr. C. H. Rand.

At this place it is interesting to note that the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina was established in 1859 and Dr. George L. Kirby was the first Wayne county physician licensed to practice. He was licensed May 17, 1867 and was elected 1878 as the first member of the board from Wayne county and served through 1884. The latest doctor to be licensed from this county was Kirby Hart, Jr., licensed in the summer of this year 1947.

The following have held office in our state medical society: Dr. W. H. Cobb, President state society 1894, member Board of Medical Examiners, 1898-1900, vice president 1892; Dr. George L.



Dr. George Kirby

Kirby, member Board Examiners 1878-1884; Dr. W. H. Smith, member Board of Medical Examiners 1932-1938, vice president 1945; Dr. Donnell B. Cobb, President of the State Society 1942; Dr. C. F. Strosnider, President State Society, 1936; Dr. W. H. Cobb, vice-president 1906. Dr. John D. Spicer Sr. was a member of the State Board of Health from 1897 to 1899. Dr. C. F. Strosnider was one of two delegates from our State Society in 47-48 to American Medical Association House of Delegates.

Dr. Rose

In this connection it is with pride that I can state that aside from being one of the state's leading surgeons, Dr. David J. Rose won national recognition last week at Atlantic City and was elected President of the Na-

tional Council of School Board Trustees.

He has risen to prominence in fields of education and welfare as well as medicine.

Let's turn aside briefly from dates and data and pay a deserving tribute to these noble and courageous men who practiced here in these early days. They without the facilities that we now enjoy had to develop the qualities of resourcefulness and self reliance which made "the old family doctor" truly a great man.

Without the benefit of hospitals and laboratory advantages, when occasion demanded, they operated at the patient's home; oftentimes the improvised operating table was a closet door, laid across saw benches. For sterilizing equipment they depended upon the kitchen stove and a big dishpan. Their nursing help was usually some stouthearted neighbor, who had never seen an operation but was willing to help. The earliest clinical thermometers were not self-registering and the hypodermic syringe was a curiosity. The giving of a hypodermic injection was considered a minor operation. It was not their good fortune to be blessed with good automobiles and paved roads, but to the contrary they depended on the horse and buggy method over dirt roads and often even by horseback, with saddle bags to carry their equipment of surgical instruments and quite a collection of medicine.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the fee bill as adopted by the Wayne County Association of Physicians in the early days of the society. The one used by Dr. W. H. H. Cobb



Dr. W. B. Crawford

has been preserved and from it note the following fees:

Reducing Fractures, \$5.00; Excision of Tonsils, \$2.00 to \$5.00; Normal Obstetrical Cases, \$10.00; For every hour of detention beyond 12 hours, \$11.00; Each visit in city, \$1.00; leeching, \$1.00; Extracting teeth, \$.50; Ovariectomy, \$100.00 to \$500.00; Caesarian section, \$250.00; No fee given for appendectomies.

World War Service

Wayne county physicians serving in World War I were Lt. Hector M. Person, Lt. C. F. Strosnider, and Capt. Richard W. Spicer.

Wayne county physicians serving in the recent World War II were: Lt. Col. George R. Benton, Jr., Lt. Col. Charles Powell, Ma-

Continued on Page 10

1847

Goldsboro

1947

Conekin's

Is celebrating a decade of service to women of Goldsboro and Wayne County.

TEN YEARS AGO OCTOBER 10th
We opened our doors. Here we wish to say

THANK YOU

to our friends in Goldsboro and neighboring towns.

We have tried to give the best in our price

Ranges in Quality, Style and Fit.

We have always had in mind in our buying a coordination of the ACCESSORIES

We sell SHOES...

HATS...

BAGS...

GLOVES...

and HOSE.

Nationally Advertised Lines

We carry Nationally advertised lines.
Some of our Names in Shoes are.

CARMELLETES,

VICTORIA CROSS,

TREAD,

BUSKENS

NISLEY,

SANDLER,

MIRACLE

HARVEYS

This season we have added TWEEDIES
TWEEDIE is one of the most outstanding names in the shoe business.

Our Dress Shoes range in widths from AAAA's to C's. Sizes 3 to 10

Our Store is arranged for easy shopping.

Goldsboro Police Once Were Mixed Up In Political Wars

Goldsboro has had a police force ever since its official creation, but shortage of information on the first 24 years of its life prohibits any mention of law enforcement in a specific way.

Between the years 1847 and 1866 the town was governed by a board of five aldermen and this board in turn elected its mayor as well as the patrol, treasurer, clerk and constable. These gentlemen, it is assumed, took on the business of attending to police powers, rendering justice and controlling finances.

For the next 11 years the aldermen elected a chief of police and his two assistants. Until 1895 there were nine aldermen and five police officers. Police continued to be under the aldermen until 1917 when the City of Goldsboro went under the city manager-board of alderman form of government. Eleven policemen were hired. By 1930 the quota had been raised to 15 and in 1941 there were 24 employed including the chief and secretary.

Present day policemen haul culprits to jail in modern radio-equipped automobiles; but not so at the turn of the century. The city didn't have a patrol wagon then, so when a drunk happened to be arrested the officer either called a hack or hauled him to jail in a wheelbarrow.

In 1915 the police department was furnished its first patrol wagon, an old Vim motor vehicle, which was followed by Chevrolets and Dodges until the first radio patrol cars were purchased in 1941.

Call Box

About 1918 a call box system was installed with a number of stations in various sections of the city. It was recalled that one was located in Webtown at Slocumb and Elm streets, another in the Bottom at Spruce and Charles streets. There was one at James and Pine, two in North End, one at Union Station and two in the business district.

Officers were required to call headquarters every hour and report. If the officers were wanted the desk sergeant manipulated switches that rang a bell and flashed a red light.

Radio

The call box system went the way in 1941 when the present radio system was installed. Now the desk sergeant has merely to pick up a desk-type telephone receiver-transmitter and in a flash his words have reached any or all police cars. The cars in turn repeat the procedure to call or to talk with headquarters. In addition to being able to converse with Goldsboro police, the department can talk with nearby towns — Kinston, Wilson, Raleigh, Rocky Mount — and by a relay system, nearly any city in the United States.

Early days of the police department found politics much in evidence in the makeup of its personnel. In the 16 years between 1871 and 1887, there were 10 different chiefs of the department. Two men served two one-year terms each. In 1888, the city fathers evidently settled on a policy of keeping the chief in office because from that time until 1947 there have been only six chiefs, whose terms in office ranged from seven months to 27 years.

In all the 100 years of existence, only one Goldsboro policeman has been killed in line of duty. He was H. C. Weigand, killed on Center street while attempting to make an arrest. Since 1871, one chief has died in office, A. B. Freeman died in 1909 after serving 15 years.

Olden day policemen wore long swallow tail coats bedecked by brass buttons and carried billies. They wore the bowler type helmet, so much in vogue for officers in the United States. — a copy of the British type headgear.

After dropping the long-tailed coats as standard equipment, officers were permitted to wear civilian blue suits with police buttons. Custom was to wear the coat even in the hottest weather. This practice was dropped in 1936 when the present-day grey shirts were adopted as standard for

summer wear.

Efficiency of police departments before 1941 cannot be substantiated by records. In 1941 an up-to-date system was installed, which shows since then nearly 18,000 arrests.

List of chiefs since 1871 shows the following:

W. H. Brogden, D. T. Howell, Wm. H. Honeycutt, Nathan Adams, J. M. Swaringen (two years), C. B. Hicks, T. B. Parker, J. M. Swaringen, T. B. Parker, R. G. Powell, James R. Hurst (1882-1887) and F. W. Smith, all of whom served one year except as indicated; J. R. Hurst, 1888-1893; A. B. Freeman, 1893-1909; B. M. Denmark, 1909-1915; E. J. Tew, 1915-1941; A. B. Crews, seven months in 1941-1942; H. T. Hines, incumbent.

Granted Permits To Retail Spirits

The following were given leave to retail spirits by the small measure in the town of Waynesborough for one year at the quarter sessions court of pleas which convened at Waynesborough May 17, 1830:

Uriah Langston, A. Borden and Co., Taylor Smith, Washington and Wright.

The same court gave leave to retail spirits to Nicholson Washington at Spring Bank.

Wayne's Famous

Continued from Page 9

for Jack Harrell, Maj. James Peele, Lt. Com. Archie Pate, Capt. Emmett Spicer, killed in action on Corregidor, Capt. James W. Bizzell, Capt. Frank Parrott, Capt. John Graham, Capt. Allen Scott, Lt. James E. Davis, (U. S. Navy), Lt. Com. W. B. Trachtenburg.

Dr. E. Cooper Person, Sr., of Pikeville, after many years of general practice covering Wayne and surrounding counties, died in 1946, survived by his wife and three daughters and one son, Dr. Cooper Person, Jr., a distinguished surgeon of New York City.



Dr. Robert B. Miller



Dr. M. T. Bizzell

Dr. William H. Smith practiced first in Nash county and later moved to Wayne and practiced internal medicine in Goldsboro until his death in 1946. He was not only a great physician but a lay leader in the Presbyterian church and was an elder for many years. He was also recognized by his state society in many ways. At the time of his death he was vice-president and was a past member of the state Examining Board. Among his professional brethren he was held in the highest esteem, in his private life he was genial and pleasant in manner, possessing high and noble instincts and faithful and honorable in all his dealings. In his death this county has lost an honored son, the medical fraternity an able and worthy member and his family a devoted husband

and father.

Other members of the Wayne county Medical Society who have passed on in recent years are: Dr. Blaney W. Cox, Dr. W. H. House, Dr. W. P. Exum, Jr., Dr. John Spicer, Jr., Dr. H. G. Epstein, Dr. J. W. Wilkins, Dr. Blythe Morris, Dr. Dillon Morris, Dr. Hollinsworth, Dr. F. L. Whelpley, Dr. C. L. Lassister.

Sentenced To Be Burned In Hand

Judge Frank Daniels in his history of Wayne county tells of hearing E. B. Borden relate that in his boyhood he was present at a session of the Superior Court held in Waynesborough and that he heard a prisoner sentenced to be burned in the hand and saw the sheriff come in with the hot iron and apply it to the hand of the prisoner. He was reported to have heard a frying sound and saw smoke arise from the burning flesh.

Other punishments listed for the time were public whippings. Four such were ordered for Daniel Gooding, 25 lashes on the back for each time. Gooding had been convicted of burglary.

Morals Regulation

Old Wayne court records show laws passed to correct morals of the people by mild punishments. A person found swearing in public was to be fined 25 cents for each offense. Every person convicted of being publicly drunk on week days 25 cents, 50 cents on Sunday. Every person found committing fornication \$2.50.

1847

Goldsboro

1947

ROGERS

Goldsboro's Oldest Credit Jewelers

WE CARRY THE FINEST IN
NATIONALLY FAMOUS MERCHANDISE

- ★ Diamonds ★ Watches ★ Costume Jewelry
- ★ Silverware ★ China ★ Crystal
- ★ Radios ★ Clocks ★ Luggage
- ★ Electrical Appliances

EASY CREDIT TERMS ARRANGED

Pay As Little As \$1.00 Weekly
NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE FOR CREDIT

Eastern Carolina's Most Modern Jewelry Store
AIR-CONDITIONED

ROGERS

Goldsboro's Friendly Jewelers

109 S. Center St.

Phone 1278

Goldsboro's Mayors Listed From Civil War To Present

A list of Goldsboro mayors compiled by George Hood, who served the city as mayor from 1901 to 1906 is given as follows:

Ed Griswold, J. H. Privett, 1865, Civil War mayor; J. W. Gulick, G. W. Cox, John W. Bryan, 1882; A. B. Hollowell, J. H. Hill, D. J. Broadhurst, Jos. E. Peterson, George E. Hood, Isaac F. Ormond, John R. Higgins, Edgar H. Bain, Z. G. Hollowell, E. G. Porter, J. H. Hill, Jr., Scott B. Berkeley.

The manner listed is about the order of their services as well as Mr. Hood can recall, he said.

B. G. Thompson recalls interesting facts of early Goldsboro mayors, sheriffs, and postmasters:

"John W. Bryan was mayor, I think between 1882-86 and was one of the best and most highly qualified for the office that ever filled it. He was a lawyer by profession, having formed a co-partnership with the late Honorable H. F. Grainger, and continued as a partner until Mr. Grainger's death in 1884, after which he had associated with him as law partner, the brilliant W. G. Berkhead for two or three years, and later moved to his small farm, now a part of the Johnson Field.

"Mr. Bryan was appointed Postmaster at Goldsboro by President Cleveland during his first term, and he made a most efficient and satisfactory postmaster. In later years he accepted the position as purser at the Colored Insane Hospital and died there in 1919. He was a most estimable citizen in every respect, devoutly consecrated, a local preacher, superintendent of St. Paul Sunday School for many years, an iron-clad prohibitionist, and in every case he tried as mayor, he exercised the courage of his convictions, and imposed full cost and fines against every violator of the ordinance and showed no spirit of friendship and favoritism and could not be swerved from a conviction by contagious policies.

Privett As Merchant

"Now as to the mayors of the town; I never knew Mr. Privett as mayor, as I was only six years old at the time, but in later years I knew him well as one of the leading merchants of Goldsboro, and he had two unique distinctions, one was being the first merchant in Goldsboro to own and occupy a brick building for his mercantile business, and it stood on the southwest corner of West Center and Walnut Streets, where the Glamor Store is now and was burned down in 1886. He was also aggressive, progressive and competitive in both energy and action. His spirit of competition prompted him in the early 70's to build a rough and unsightly gin house on his lot back of his store. E. B. Borden was operating a large ginnery on the corner of his farm at intersection of Walnut and George Streets where the John L. Borden Apartments now stand, and he was ginning all of the cotton within the radius of ten miles or more of the ginnery and it was so prosperous and profitable to Borden, it excited Privett's ambition to imitate him in that line. However, he did not operate it but one or two seasons, but converted it into a residence and resided there for a while and then rented it out to one of the best families in Goldsboro for a home and it was still standing there when I came here to live and enter the mercantile business. It stood where the Thomas Store is now."

"Now as to the Cox, who is mentioned as mayor, I am not sure, but I think he was the man who affiliated and was amalgamated with the Carpet Bag Contingent at that time. I think it was during his administration as mayor, that every policeman in Goldsboro was a Negro, all ex-slaves, the chief of whom, was Bill Lane, a slave of the late W. K. Lane, who was the grandfather of the late Hugh Humphrey and our attractive and lovely Miss Mary Humphrey. Now just who was mayor in the interim between Cox's administration and the return of white and democratic control, which was during

the 70's I have not the remotest idea.

Whipping Post

"Believing it would be a matter of interest to the public, I am herewith listing the names of the Wayne county sheriffs during the past eighty years. Col. John T. Kennedy was the first sheriff after the Civil War and during his term of office the Whipping Post was in operation and for such crimes as are now being ventilated in our courts and for which punishment, is made in costs, fines, road service and suspended sentences, probation, on better behavior or leaving the county, Col. Kennedy's remedy and punishment was a slightly suspended body unclothed and thirty nine lashes applied on the naked back and buttocks, which mode of punishment would be much more effective, in restraining and reforming than our present court system, if we could possibly get it enacted into law again.

"Col. J. T. Kennedy was the first purser the Negro asylum had after opening in 1880, and he is the first customer that paid me more than \$20.00 for a single item of merchandise in my first month of business in December 1880. He was the grandfather of our esteemed townsman, Henry Kennedy. He was a Democrat, I do not know the length of his service.

"Our second sheriff was John C. Rhodes, how long he served

I do not remember but he was followed by William A. Deans, Republican just how long he served I do not remember. During Dean's administration as sheriff and John R. Smith's administration a mulatto by the name of Capps was jailer and he was a most orderly, well behaved, and efficient officer, frugal and ambitious, built and owned a nice home on northeast intersection of Walnut and William Streets, which is still standing there. He later moved to the country and bought a nice little farm and home and died there. He was highly respected and had the good will of the best class of white people in Goldsboro.

"In 1876 the Democrats regained county control and elected D. A. Grantham for sheriff, and he was so popular with the people and so enamored with the office, and not being naturally of a rotary spirit and inclination, he became static, and was sheriff for several terms. He was followed by John R. Smith, Republican, and then James H. Grant, father of the late ex-sheriff, W. B. Grant, followed John R. Smith and Sheriff James Grant was followed by Britton Scott and Scott was followed by E. A. Stevens. E. A. Stevens was followed by Bob Edwards, who resigned the office during his last term to go into banking business. It is strange but true, he is the only sheriff that ever resigned during his term of office, and no sheriff of Wayne county since 1865 has died during his term of office. Bob Edwards was followed by W. B. Grant, father of our esteemed county commissioner, Roebuck Grant, and W. B. Grant was fol-

lowed by our present incumbent, Paul Garrison.

"I have already stated that no sheriff of Wayne county died during any official term, and I can say the same thing about the postmasters of Goldsboro since 1865. None died during his term of office except Bob Edwards, and no mayor of the town since 1880 died during his term of office. No Methodist preacher who filled the pastorate of St. Paul since 1880 has died during the conference years for which he was appointed except Dr. William M. Robey, who died in 1889, who was returned to St. Paul for the second time after an interval of several years following his first four years here, 81-82-83-84. No preacher, except one, Jim Daniels, ever lost a wife by death during his pastorate here."

Falling Creek Had Academy

The following advertisement appeared in the Weekly Herald published at Smithfield, August 16, 1883:

"Announcement. Falling Creek Academy (male and female). D. L. Ellis, L. I., University of Nashville, principal. The annual session, composed of two terms of 20 weeks each, opens 1st Monday in August, 1883. An intermission of two weeks is given during the Christmas holidays. Students prepared, in the most thorough manner, for College, or the active duties of life. Boarding students

will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, by the best families in the community.

"Tuition, from \$5 to \$20 per term of twenty weeks, according to grade, payable half at middle, balance at close of term.

"A flourishing Literary Society, organized in connection with the Academy, offers many advantages to young men for acquiring oratorical ability.

"Community moral, health excellent. For catalogues giving full information, address W. G. Britt, secretary Board of Trustees, Goldsboro, N. C., or the Principal, Grantham's Store, N. C."

Goldsboro Once Had Lamplighter

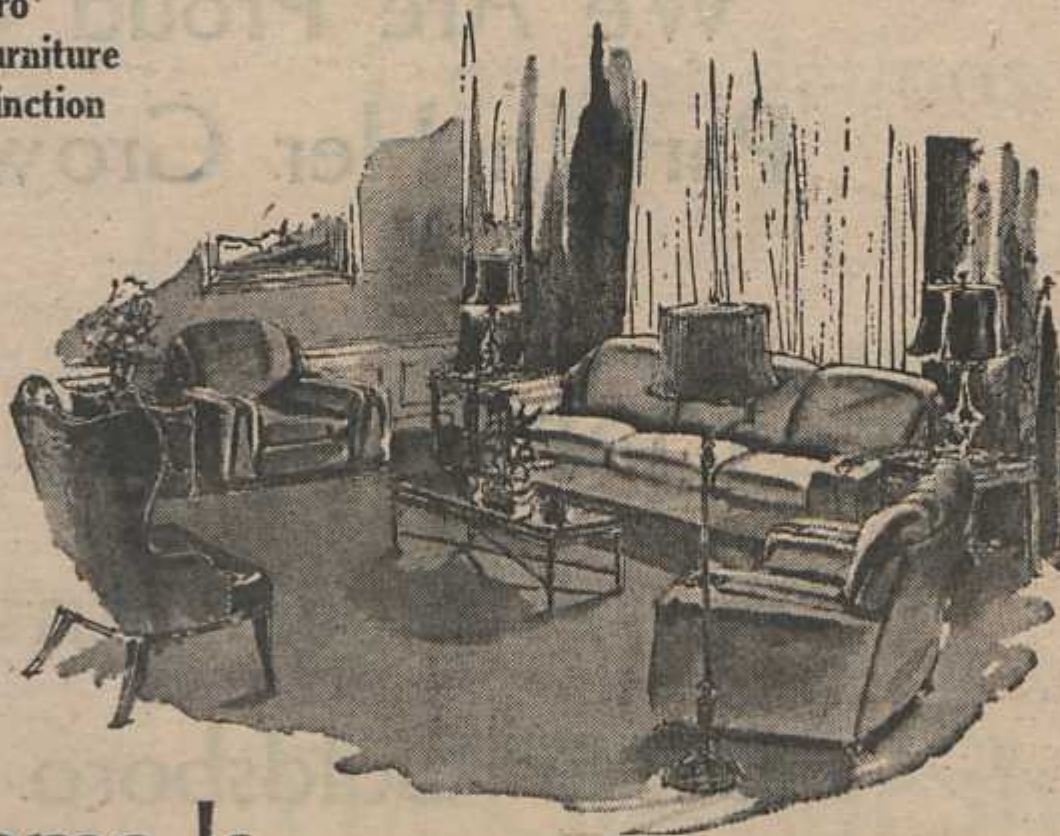
In the early days Goldsboro could have sung 'Tis Lamp Lightin' Time in Goldsboro', according to Mrs. J. W. Howell of 408 N. Daisy St.. She recalls at the age of seven years how the lamplighter used to make his daily trips about dusk up and down Center street to light the street lamps with his long torch.

"They burned all night long and in the morning he would come back to put them out, said Mrs. Howell. This was about 1903, and she is not sure whether they were kerosene or gas lamps. At this time kerosene lamp light was used in Goldsboro homes.

A dairy cow requires about 150 more man-hours of labor per year than any other farm animal.

Serving Goldsboro With Furniture Of Distinction

Creech Company Fields



Home Is A Lovely Place To Live....

Home is your background for living... The place that means the most. It's a The place in the world that is all your own — beautiful background when its a true expression of you, when fabrics echo your favorite colors, when furnishings are keyed to your needs & tastes. With that in mind, our furniture selection is planned so that you will find the furniture you want for your home be it modern or traditional, simple or elaborate Come in soon; we're sure you'll find ideas for lovely living.

Creech Fields

Furniture of Distinction
209 W. Walnut

The Store That Is Dedicated To More Beautiful Living

1847 GOLDSBORO 1947

Penney's

Is Happy To Help
Celebrate

Goldsboro's Centennial

We Are Proud Of Our
Part In Her Growth

Let's Plan Now

For A Bigger And
Better Goldsboro Of
Tomorrow

Goldsboro-A Better Town
In Which To Live, Work And Play

Penney's

Girl Scouts First Organized In Goldsboro During 1929

Girl Scouting in Wayne county is 18 years old, the first troop having been organized in 1929. There was a short lapse of time between the first Scout movement under the direction of Miss Mary Michaux and the period which followed with Miss Rachel Moye, now Mrs. Owen Dall, as director.

Girl Scouting was discontinued in 1931 due to the depression.

The girls during the period of 1929-31 found many opportunities to aid the overtaxed social agencies, which were bordering on the edge of the depression.

The Girl Scouts in the beginning of this term resurrected much discarded furniture, pictures, books, etc., and from their regular dues were able to decorate the room in the Wayne Community Building originally planned for their use.

This beautifying included painting all furniture an apple green with white check borders. The ceiling bore a border of enlarged merit badges made by one of the artists in the group.

In addition to public services such as soliciting stores for old stock in clothing, etc., and collecting old toys for the unfortunate, the projects were interspersed with activities of a recreational or social nature. Many hikes were enjoyed by the various age groups, as they are today.

First Camping

During the two summers the girls spent a week at Camp Tuscarora, Boy Scout camp. Both years the girls preceded the boys in camp and they delighted in doing many necessary unpacking and cleaning jobs to help open the season in good order by going down with leaders for a week-end before camp opened. Scouts and leaders from Smithfield, Selma and Fremont were invited to join the encampment. Each summer the staff now stays in camp prior to the opening for the regular season and are given pre-game training.

The failure of Scouting to continue beyond these years was definitely not due to the lack of interest on the part of the girls themselves, but more because, financially, Scouting was unable to function and girls themselves were unable to keep up dues, pay enrollment and merit badge fees to any large degree and this consequently led to a lack of participation in the regulation requirements.

Miss Margaret Kornegay and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Mintz worked during 1936-1937 under the sponsorship of the Wayne Recreation Council as co-directors of girl and women's activities to keep girls interested in the Girl Scouting movement.

Chartered In 1940

It was in 1940 that the Wayne county council received its first charter. Commissioners since the council was chartered and the year or years each served: Mrs. A. T. Griffin, Jr., 1940-41; Mrs. Marietta G. McFarland, 1941-42; Mrs. Leslie Langston, 1942-45; Mrs. R. M. Davis, 1945-47; Mrs. George Casteen, 1947.

Girl Scout executives in the council since 1940 have been Margaret Campbell from 1940 to 1943; Miss Evelyn Dillon (now Mrs. Edward Coleman) from 1943 to 1946, and the present executive, Miss Grace Alexander.

On December 31, 1946 there were 403 Girl Scouts with a total of 23 troops organized. Membership on December 31, 1942, was 191 girls and 14 troops; and on December 31, 1944, 227 girls and 16 troops.

Camping activities were carried on at Camp Tuscarora up until 1942 when Camp Traillee was established. A committee was formed with Mrs. A. E. Donnell as chairman to work out details for the camp, its operation and program.

Traillee

Camp Traillee is located four miles south of Goldsboro. The camp site which has a lake for swimming and boating, has screened cabins which will accommodate 40 girls and 10 staff members.

The Scouts each year build their programs around swimming, archery, hiking, trail-cookery, trips

away from camp, nature lore, arts and crafts, sketching, folk-dancing, simple dramatics, singing and other projects.

The largest building at Traillee is the lodge, which serves as dining hall, recreation building and office.

Camp directors for the past several years have been Margaret Campbell from 1942-1943; Fay Marshall 1944; Dot Wells 1945; Evelyn Dillon Coleman 1946; Grace Alexander 1947.

Present members of the council and standing committees are as follows:

Mrs. George Casteen, commissioner; Mrs. Jack Harrell, first deputy commissioner; Mrs. Henry Ulrich, second deputy commissioner; Mrs. Ed Brown, secretary; Mrs. Frank Taylor, treasurer.

Staff and office—James Smith, chairman, Mrs. Frank Taylor; finance — A. T. Hawkins, chairman, Mrs. Henry Well, Mrs. Jarman Howell, Mrs. Frank Taylor; program — Mrs. Jack Harrell, Mrs. Donnell Cobb, Mrs. Hannah Shrago, Mrs. Ed Brown, Mrs. A. T. Hawkins; organization — Mrs. R. M. Davis, chairman, Mrs. Paul Edmundson, Mrs. J. D. Cooke, Mrs. Dewey Hunt, Mrs. M. J. Herring, Mrs. James Martin, Mrs. Henderson Irwin; inter-racial — Mrs. Emil Rosenthal and Mrs. Leon Russell, co-chairmen, and Miss Hattie Dewey. Training — Mrs. Henry Ulrich, chairman, Mrs. Leslie Langston, Mrs. Hugh Waldrop; public relations, James Butler and Mrs. Roy J. Parker, Jr., co-chairmen; Mrs. Vivian Ellis; camping — J. H. Manly, chairman, Mrs. J. W. Ward, Jr., Mrs. Leslie Langston, Sterling Wooten, Mrs. Henry Belk, Mrs. Donnell Cobb, Mrs. Roland Hodges, Mrs. Wyatt Whitley, R. H. Dillon and Mrs. Edwin Borden, III; camp building — Wiley Smith, chairman, T. L. Blow, Raymond Bryan.

—Johnson

Continued from Page 14
by 52 feet in size. The auditorium is 70 by 40 feet.

Housed in the Community Building are the business offices, a library, recreation rooms complete with facilities for cooking, repair shop and others. Nearby is a well-equipped playground for the children.

Early in 1947 an entire building was remodeled and converted into a class room building for the first three grades of school. The school operates in conjunction with Wayne county schools. Enrollment when school started in September exceeded that of 1946 and a crowded condition was already evidenced.

Quarters are provided for a nursery school, where children between the ages of three and six are cared for.

Just how long Johnson Homes will continue to be called home ham act under which the many temporary housing projects were by the two thousand or more people depends upon the official termination of the war. The Lan-built provides that they shall be disposed of within two years after official declaration by the President of the end of the emergency period.

Gen. Logan Kept Saddle On Peg In Local Parlor

The Slocumb residence which in 1905 was used for Goldsboro's Hospital and medical center has a bit of interesting Civil War history connected with it, according to the late Dr. W. H. Cobb. When Sherman and his army occupied Goldsboro in April 1865 the Slocumb house was headquarters for General John A. Logan.

The Slocumb family was restricted to very limited part of the house. Gen. Logan had in his possession the silver-mounted saddle of General Wade Hampton of South Carolina, and when not in use by the general it was kept hanging on a peg in the parlor which he had had an orderly to

Capt. Nathan O'Berry Was Pioneer Wayne Lumberman

Capt. Nathan O'Berry stands out as one of Goldsboro's most illustrious sons, although not a native. Long before his death, January 6, 1932, he had firmly entrenched himself among the leaders of Goldsboro that his death was a matter of universal sorrow in Goldsboro.

Born in Tarboro on January 26, 1856, the son of Thomas and Cinderella Pope O'Berry, he moved to Goldsboro in 1887 when he was 31. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of short leaf pine in North Carolina and developed processes for curing that wood for manufacturing purposes. Soon he acquired large forest preserves and when the pine had been cut off, huge quantities of gum trees were left.

He organized the first plywood plant in this area, the Empire plant. It was the second in the state and grew to be the biggest in the world. It was sold in 1928 when Capt. O'Berry sold his business interests after having a heart attack. It is now a unit of the Atlas Plywood chain.

His other lumber companies were Enterprise Lumber Com-

drive into the wall.

Dr. Cobb's mother, a niece of Mrs. Slocumb spent a good bit of time in this house, and was there at the time of Gen. Logan's occupancy. It was some time after the war that she married Dr. William Henry Harrison Cobb in that same house.



Capt. O'Berry

pany which had one of its two plants at Goldsboro and Whiteville Lumber Company.

Capt. O'Berry returned to public life from semi-retirement at the insistence of Governor Gardner to succeed Ben Lacy as treasurer of North Carolina, a position he held at his death. He led the state ticket in the 1930 election, which was the only time he ever ran for office. State Senate

He had served his state previ-

ously. First as chairman of the state prison board, which he accepted at the call of his fellow-townsmen Charles Blantley Aycock. His fine sense of business values quickly turned prison operations from a loss to a profit. Governor Morrison appointed him a director of the State Hospital for Negro Insane at Goldsboro and again business acumen prevailed and operation costs quickly showed a decline.

For a time he was chairman of the board of directors of Wayne Agricultural Works and was a board member for 25 years. He was also member of the boards of Hood bank, Smith Hardware Company, Borden Manufacturing Company and the Wayne National bank. Capt. O'Berry was an active member of the Goldsboro Woman's club and was a member of its finance committee and contributed to erections of its new home. He was a member of the board of trustees of Peace college. He helped promote Hotel Goldsboro. He was active in workings of the Democratic party and for 18 years was a member of the state Democratic executive committee.

Belfast Was Once Called Seymour

The village of Belfast halfway between Goldsboro and Pikeville on Highway 117 was formerly known as Scottsville or Seymour. Belfast received its name from the fact that two Irish settlers, John and William Robinson likened it to their native Ireland and named it for the city of Belfast in Ireland.

Congratulations GOLDSBORO

ON THIS YOUR 100TH BIRTHDAY...

When it's WEARING APPAREL
for the LADY IT'S

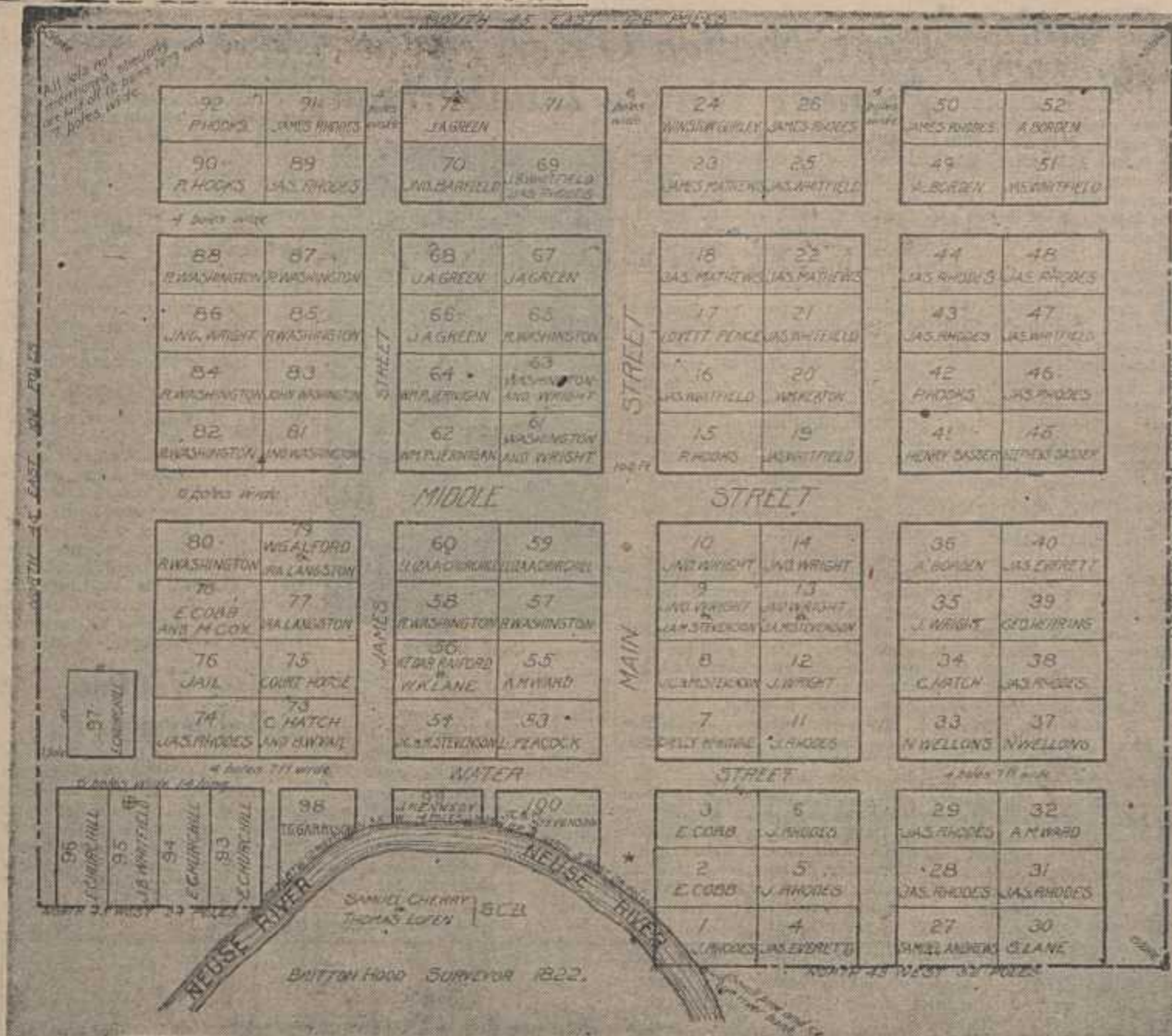
The Glamor Shops

"Where Smart Women Do Their Shopping"

It has been our privilege
to serve you only since
November 3, 1945; but here's
wishing to grow and
prosper with you many
years to come.

THE GLAMOR SHOPS

101 S. Center



Map showing streets and property owners in Old Waynesborough

History Of Wayne County Bar

By Edwin C. Ippock

It is recorded that shortly after the organization, during the Revolutionary War, of Wayne county, a court was held on the second Monday of January 1780, at Josiah Sasser's home on Little River. This was a session of the "Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions", there being no Superior Court in Wayne county at that time. The Justices listed as being present were: Robert Simms, Ethelred Ruffin, Jessie Jernigan, John Handley, Thomas Williams, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Sanderson and John Sheppard. Little business was transacted.

Other sessions of this court were held from time to time at the residences of various citizens of that day, at which sessions jurors were drawn to attend the superior court at New Bern, county officers were appointed, matters within the jurisdiction of the court were tried and other legal business attended to.

First Courthouse

In 1782 three acres of land on the North side of the Neuse river was made available to the commissioners, as a site for a courthouse and other county buildings. On it was erected a small frame building resting on high brick pillars, with space enough beneath for animals to run and children to play. There being no County seat, the premises was known only as "The Courthouse" until the town of Waynesborough which included it, was incorporated. The first court was held in Waynesborough in 1787.

An examination of the old records discloses the probability that most of the legal papers were drawn either by the justices or by court officials. However one paper, a petition dated 1785, was discovered which was signed by a man with the last name of Gray, as attorney for the petitioner. The initials were illegible. It is likely that this Mr. Gray, was not a resident of Wayne, but only present here while "riding the circuit" as was customary for lawyers of this period and for some time thereafter.

The next evidence that was found, indicating the identity of any of the attorneys practicing at this bar, was a book containing the minutes of a term of court held in 1807. This was a term of the superior court, which court has been held for the first

time in Wayne county a year earlier, in 1806. On the margin of the pages were listed the initials of the attorneys for those of the parties litigant having counsel, but their full names remain unknown. The following initials appeared: E. H., W. G. and J. S. (perhaps John Stanley). Another document dated a few years later, 1813, shows only the initials I. S. C., the initials of the lawyer drafting it. It may be that this man was Isaac Croom, herein-after mentioned.

1814 Minutes

Perhaps the most enlightening discovery made in the search to learn the name of these early practitioners at the courts of Wayne was a book containing the minutes of terms of court of 1814 and later years. On the inside cover someone had listed the names of the lawyers appearing at the November 1813 term. They were as follows: John Stanley, Isaac Croom, Stephen Miller, James Farrier, Rich. D. Speight, Rich. D. Blackledge, George W. Mordecai, Moses Mordecai and John H. Bryant. Interestingly enough, directly under this list, there was another showing the date 1828, but the names appeared to have been scratched through. Most of the names of the earlier date were repeated and notations were made as to what had happened to some of them. Stephen Miller was speaker of the House of Representatives, James Farrier, nominated to the bench and Rich. D. Blackledge, minister to Iceland.

Beside another, whose name shall be kept anonymous, lest it prove embarrassing to some person now living, was the entry "run to Georgia". The reason for this pilgrimage was undisclosed and must therefore remain a mystery. Two new names had been added, those of Edward Stanley, son of J. S. (John Stanley, I assume), and Alee Gaston.

Some Non-Residents

It appears doubtful that all of these attorneys were residents of Wayne, as it would seem to be an unusually large bar for a county of its size at that early date. Probably at least a part of them were from other counties and attending our courts while riding the circuit. The readers will note, however, that some of these names are common in our

county today, and it may be that Wayne was the home of some of these men.

Documents dated during the period 1830 into the 1840's revealed the names of J. H. Bryant and George W. Mordecai, already mentioned. In addition these initials were found: W. B. W., W. A. S. and A. G. H. On one paper was the name Wright, perhaps the same man as W. B. W.

It is, due to the lack of available data, impossible to give more than the names or initials of the lawyers who practiced at this bar during the years covered above. Beginning with the year 1848, however, we have, thanks to research and writings of others, not with us, and the information and knowledge of those still living, a more detailed account. It was at about this time also that Goldsboro became the County Seat.

The minutes of the August term of 1848 disclose that H. W. Husted, Esq., resigned as county attorney and William T. Dortch, was elected in his stead. Of the former little is known except the name, and that he must have been a local lawyer to have been County Attorney. Fortunately the deeds of the latter have been recorder for us and our posterity.

W. T. Dortch

William T. Dortch, came to Goldsboro from Nash county in 1848 at the age of 24. It is said that he obtained a license to practice the profession at the age of nineteen. He served Wayne as county attorney for many years. As a member of the House in 1860, he was chosen its speaker. In 1862 he was elected to the Confederate Senate, and served until near the end of the Confederacy. His first office, burned during the Civil War, stood at the site of the office now occupied by Hugh Dortch, his grandson. William T. Dortch was an outstanding public servant, and one of the great lawyers of his or any other day. Three of his sons and a grandson have practiced at this bar. His death on November 21, 1889, at the age of 65, was a great loss to his county, his state and his nation.

The following are other members of the bar who came to Goldsboro at various later dates, but were contemporaries of Mr. Dortch.

George V. Strong

George V. Strong, a native of Sampson county, moved to Goldsboro and started teaching school. He became owner of the Goldsboro Telegraph, and while engaged in the newspaper work studied law. After securing his license he became a partner of William T. Dortch. He served as Confederate States District Attorney during the war, and afterwards practiced as a partner of A. K. Smedes, until the latter's death, and then with Aycock and Daniels. His reputation was that of a very industrious lawyer and a gentleman of fine manner. Although he had moved to Raleigh in 1871 he continued his practice in Goldsboro for some time thereafter.

William T. Faircloth, originally from Edgemont, came to this bar and at one time was the Solicitor of this district. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865. For a long period he was one of the most prominent of our lawyers, and had his office in the old "Faircloth Building" which stood on the present site of the Handley Building. One of his partners was F. M. Simmons, who practiced in Goldsboro for a while, later removing to Craven, from which county he went to the U. S. Senate where he served for many years. Another later partner was William R. Allen. Mr. Faircloth served both as Associate Justice and Chief Justice of the N. C. Supreme Court, occupying the latter position at the time of his death in 1895.

Grainger

H. F. Grainger, a native of Greene, was a partner of John W. Bryan, and it is said that that of William T. Dortch. Recognized as a strong advocate, he was careful, sound and industrious. He was a member of the House in the 1881 session. Death came to him in 1884.

John W. Bryan, the partner, preferred the office to the courtroom. He was quiet and studious, and devoted most of his time to the business of the office. The younger members of the bar valued his opinion on a legal question as high as that of any of his associates. Due to ill health he retired from the practice about the year 1887, but later represented this county in the House at the 1891 session.

Stephen W. Isler, a lawyer practicing here during this period, was a great student of the law, but gave much of his time to the management of the vast

properties of which he was the owner. He moved from Goldsboro to Kinston where he resided until his death.

Smedes

Another great power of the Wayne Bar of this period, was A. K. Smedes. It is said that he read law, talked law, and thought law, but still found time for the cultivation of literature and mixing with his friends. His death coming at the early age of 38 cut down a brilliant career.

His office was the one now occupied by Col. George Hood. At that time the lawyers did not have the advantage of the digests and other references that they do today and the answer to a legal question was not found as quickly. The story has been passed down, that when a client would come into the office of two certain younger members of the bar, who had just begun the practice and formed a partnership, one of the young partners, after the client's problem had been learned, would keep him engaged in conversation, while the other slipped out the back and into Mr. Smedes' office to ascertain from him what the law was.

L. F. Dortch

L. F. Dortch, son of William T. Dortch, did a large practice, writing a large share of the deeds and wills and settling many of the estates of the county. He was a fine jury lawyer and appeared in most of the important litigation. In the General Assembly of 1876, he represented this district as its senator.

W. S. O. B. (Judge) Robinson, one of the great characters as well as one of the great lawyers, and known by many members of the present bar, was also of this period. His Irish sense of humor, his legal learning and his moving eloquence made him a powerful advocate. For four years he was the Federal District Attorney for the Eastern District, and for eight years he was the Superior Court Judge from this judicial district.

In 1881 William A. Allen, moved from Duplin, where he had been engaged in the practice, to Goldsboro. He was the father of Oliver H. Allen, who served as a Superior Court Judge, and of William R. Allen, of whom more will be said later. He enjoyed a large practice during the relatively short time that he lived after coming to this city, his death occurring in 1884.

L. W. Humphrey

Col. L. W. Humphrey, came to Goldsboro from Onslow county in 1865, and engaged in the practice here. He was an able and an accomplished attorney, but gave much of his time and thought to the business world. He, with another man, had built a hotel, later known as the Kennon, that stood on the present site of the Hotel Goldsboro. For a number of years he was President of the A. & N. C. R. R., and he was the founder of the first brick business in Goldsboro. Two of his sons, E. A. Humphrey, now deceased, and D. C. Humphrey, later practiced at this bar.

For a time during this era, Swift Galloway, who later moved to Greene, was a member of our bar. He was considered an accurate and eloquent lawyer, and he served this district as solicitor. After leaving he was a member of the House from Greene. Another member was Nixon P. Clingman, but he did not actively practice the profession.

The year 1881 found four young men who had received their license to practice, choosing the bar of this county as their forum. What honors they attained, what services they rendered to their county and state. What examples they set for those of the profession who might follow afterwards. They were:

Aycock

Charles Brantley Aycock, a brilliant orator, a powerful advocate. He served as District Attorney and later as one of North Carolina's greatest Governors. A great friend of the youth of our state, he devoted much of his life toward an educational campaign for its benefit; drew his life's last breath while addressing an audience in a sister state, in behalf of a similar cause. To quote from one of his contemporaries distinguished in his own right: "He was the greatest among us, standing like Saul, higher than his brethren, and though we envied his great gifts, there was no jealousy but only admiration and

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1847 Goldsboro 1947

Goldsboro's Most Exclusive

Ladies Ready-To-Wear Shoppe

Neil Joseph's Shoppe

"Eastern Carolina's Leading Fashion Center"

It Has Been Our Pleasure
To Clothe Our Ladies Over
25 Years In The Newest Fashions

Mr. Neil Joseph has always gone to the markets and secured for the ladies the latest in fashions... It is with pride that we can say truthfully that we dress the ladies of Eastern Carolina in the correct modes for all seasons.

Neil Joseph's Shoppe

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love. No other man of his generation of North Carolinians, had in so full a degree the respect and confidence and love of his people. These words were spoken thirty three years ago, but can be as truthfully said today.

William R. Allen, a learned lawyer, accurate and painstaking, practiced at this bar, served the county wisely as a legislator during the 1893, 1899, and 1901 sessions of the House. Appointed a Superior Court Judge in June 1894, he served until January 1895. In 1902 he was elected to that office and held it until January 1, 1911, when he was elevated to the Supreme Court of our state, which position he so ably filled until his death in September 1921.

Col. Robinson

Joseph E. Robinson, after practicing for a few years, left the law to enter the profession of journalism. He established the Goldsboro Argus, became its editor, and in that capacity aided, until his death many years later, in the promotion and enactment of every measure designed to promote the welfare of the community.

Judge Daniels

Frank A. Daniels, for many years a partner of Aycock, was an able lawyer, legislator and jurist. A member of the Senate in 1899 and 1900, he was in 1910 elected a Superior Court Judge. That office he occupied until 1935, at which time he retired, but continued to serve his state as an emergency Judge until his

death in 1938. Mark Anthony in speaking of Brutus, may have well been talking of Judge Daniels when he said: "His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, This was a man." gentlemen to our bar were:

William T. Dortch, Jr., the distinguished son of a distinguished father, was for many years an outstanding member of the profession. He was Tax Collector for the County, and held the office of United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Elected to represent our district in the Congress of the United States, he died in 1918 before taking the office.

W. C. Munroe

W. C. Munroe, a native of Bladen, who came to this county from Greene, after a successful career there, was a lawyer of high intellectual qualities. He was a member of the General Assembly of 1895, and as the author of a great service to the professional brotherhood of his day. Ill health interrupted him in the preparation of a digest of the N. S. Supreme Court Reports, and his death left this valuable work incomplete.

Around the turn of the century the following men came to this bar. H. B. Parker, now deceased, an attorney who divided his time and agricultural interests. He also served as a member of the State Senate. John L. Barham, a native Virginia, a lawyer of great ability and charming personality, whose death came at a comparative early age; Earl A. Humphrey, now deceased, who was the County Attorney for many years;

here until recent years and is now an attorney with the Social Security division in Washington, and Ed M. Land, at one time a partner of Mr. Dickinson, and now residing at Statesville; Col. A. C. Davis was another well known lawyer of this day.

Others of this period who are still active in the practice are: George E. Hood, formerly Mayor of our City and a member of Congress from this district until ill health forced his retirement. A thorough lawyer, a typical Southern Gentleman, he is loved by all who knew him. Judge D. H. Bland, who came to Goldsboro from Pender County, and who for a long time was Judge of our County Court. Afterwards and upon the death of Col. Freeman he formed a partnership with Mr. Dickinson, which lasted until the latter moved to Washington.

Col. John D. Langston, who began the practice in Mount Olive, but moved to Goldsboro in 1910, and with Matt Allen, a son of Judge Olive Allen, and now practicing in Kinston, formed the firm of Langston, Allen and Taylor. Besides his useful service in local and state matters, he ably served his country in both World Wars, being Assistant Director of the Selective Service System and Chairman of Presidential Appeals Board, in the latter, and now considered one of the highest authorities in the country on that subject.

D. C. Humphrey, a brother of Earle and a son of Col. L. C. Humphrey, was for a long time City Attorney for Goldsboro. In recent years he has devoted a large part of his time to business affairs, and is now the president

of the Hood Bank.

W. A. Dees

At a later date came these men: W. A. Dees, present city attorney, who upon coming here formed a partnership with S. F. Teague, his schoolmate, which lasted until Mr. Teague went to Raleigh to become associated with the State in one of its departments. Mr. Dees is well known, not only for his ability as a lawyer, but for his accomplishments as an after dinner speaker, and for his many services rendered in behalf of various civic affairs.

J. Faison Thomson, a native of Duplin, who taught school for a while after he came to Wayne, and now enjoys a very large practice in this and adjoining counties. For a period of six years he was County Attorney.

Maj. Wentworth W. Pierce, a native of Duplin, who practiced here a number of years before and after World War I.

W. Frank Taylor, a member of the firm of Langston, Allen and Taylor, another native of Duplin. In addition to being recognized as one of the outstanding members of the bar, Mr. Taylor as a Representative from Wayne in the House, has for the past two terms been chosen by the press as the most valuable member of that body.

In the next group in point of time there were: Col. George K. Freeman, who after a brilliant World War I record, studied law and formed a partnership with M. T. Dickinson, a native Goldsboronian, and one of the most likeable and popular persons ever to practice at its bar, he was stricken and died in the very prime of his life.

Judge Edmundson

Judge Paul B. Edmundson, also a native, served as County Solicitor, later as Judge of the County Court, during which time he built a large practice. Just recently he was appointed a Special Superior Court Judge, and he will undoubtedly prove a very worthy successor to the other great jurists who have gone from this bar to serve our state on the bench.

Kenneth C. Royall, one of the leaders in the profession, until he entered the armed forces at the beginning of the War, in which he served as Colonel and Brigadier General. Afterwards he was appointed by our President, Undersecretary-of-War, elevated the merger of the armed forces named as Secretary of the Army, which position he now fills. At this time his name is being mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor of our state.

Hugh Dortch, grandson of William T. and son of William T. Dortch, Jr., worthily carries on a name, distinguished in the legal annals of the county and state. He has been a prominent member of this bar since obtaining his license shortly after returning from service in World War I.

William R. Allen, Jr., member of the firm of Langston, Allen & Taylor, is another who was reared in the atmosphere of the profession, which his father, William R., and his grandfather William A. Allen, so ably served. In addition to his professional work Mr. Allen has given much of his time in serving as Chairman of our Board of Education.

Today's Bar

Cecil G. Best, originally from Duplin, a brother of Dr. DeLeon Best, came, after graduating from Wake Forest College, to Mount Olive, to start the practice. In a short while he moved to Goldsboro. He is a former solicitor of our County Court.

N. W. Outlaw, Needham, to most of us, first begun the practice in Goldsboro, but moved to Greenville for a number of years. While there he was elected to represent Pitt County in the State Senate. The call of his native soil was too great to be resisted and again he returned to Goldsboro, where he is recognized as a great jury lawyer.

N. D. White, the only Negro lawyer in the county, has for a number of years been active in the profession.

A lawyer who enjoyed a large practice at this bar, until his life was cut short by an automobile accident in 1933 was James J. Hatch. His father was at one time Clerk of the Superior Court of Wayne County. Others are Bayard Yelverton, no longer active in the practice, and Oliver H. Allen, now deceased.

During this same period and until now, practicing in Fremont, is Ben Aycock, nephew of the immortal Charles Brantley. There he has a large practice and appears on one side of the other of practically every piece of litigation arising in that section.

In Mount Olive, there were at different periods, Sam A. Bird, Albert S. Grady, Arnold Byrd, E. N. Wilson, Colin S. Smith and Matthew Hatcher, none of whom are engaged in the practice now. Jules T. Flythe, of a younger generation, is the only lawyer there now, and he enjoys a good practice.

Back to Goldsboro and the lawyers of more recent vintage. There are Charles P. Gaylor, a native of Magnolia, and the present Judge of the County Court, Dortch Langston, son of John D. and presently the Solicitor of the County Court, James N. Smith, formerly a partner of Kenneth Royall, but now practicing alone, Fred P. Parker, our Court Attorney, and his two brothers, Ogden and Wylie Parker, George R. Britt, Julian T. Gaskill, John S. Peacock, Scott B. Berkeley, our Mayor, Roy Sasser, Herbert Hulse and Edwin C. Ipock.

Others who have practiced here in recent years, and some of whom may return are: W. H. Best, Jr., once a member of the House from this County and now an attorney with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Philadelphia, Ambrose Humphrey, a son of E. A. Humphrey, and now with one of the Government Agencies in Washington, Frank McInnis, now with Rent Control, Ed. Parker, son of H. B. Parker, now inactive.

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Congratulations

Goldsboro On Your Centennial Celebration from ...

Your Studebaker Dealer... The Hood Motor Co.

121 N. John St.

Phone 1047

Complete Automobile Service...any make car.
Studebaker Sales and Service

In 1919 Graham Hood started selling Studebakers in Goldsboro at the Central Garage...where the Central Lunch is now located. In 1920 he established the Wayne Tire Co., under the old Arlington Hotel, distributing auto tires in Eastern Carolina. In 1925 a branch office was opened in Wilmington.

And in 1940, he returned to the auto business as
GOLDSBORO'S STUDEBAKER AGENCY.

Native Son Kenneth C. Royall Is First Secretary Of Army



Boys Battalion Member, age 12
By Mary Medley

Secretary of the Army Kenneth Claiborne Royall reached his present high office by way of Undersecretary of War, Secretary of War, a distinguished record with the army in two World Wars, and years of successful law practice in Goldsboro and Raleigh. Even at kindergarten age he showed unusual aptitudes.

Son of the late George Claiborne Royall of Goldsboro and the present Mrs. Clara Jones Caffern native of Greene County, he was born on July 24, 1894 in the old Dorch house on North William street, known now as the Masonic Home. It was then owned by the stepmother of the late Col. W. T. Dortch. The family moved later to the present Royall home at 201 Ash Street.

At the tender pre-school age he attended Miss Katie Monroe's kindergarten in Goldsboro, and proved such a bright pupil that when he entered public school he was ready for the third grade. At the age of 12 he belonged to the Boy's Battalion, an organization which was a forerunner of the Boy Scouts.

Young Kenneth's boyhood days in Goldsboro were filled with school and the usual boys' sports. He was particularly fond of tennis, and became a good player. said his brother, G. Claiborne Royall of Goldsboro. He also showed his objective and judicial ability, early, members of the family said. When the Royall children, their relatives and friends became involved in controversy, Mrs. Royall would say quietly, "Let Kenneth settle it."

Break In Family Life

A break in family life in early years caused the Royall brothers to spend the winters in Goldsboro with their father and the summers in New York with their mother who remarried. There are two half sisters in New York. Mrs. Robert Moore and Mrs. Johannes Steele. The father died in 1943.

After graduating from the Goldsboro school, young Royall went to Episcopal High near Alexandria, Va. Here he won the Fairfax medal for being the best debater. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1911, graduating in 1914 at the age of 19. While there he made Phi Beta Kappa, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, social fraternity, and the Gorgon's Head, another social order. While at Chapel Hill he represented the Philanthropic Literary Society in an intercollegiate debate with Johns Hopkins University.

His senior Yackety Yack write-up quoted in the August 1947 issue of the University Alumni Review revealed he was thought to be marked for a great future.

A man of substance, the whom the better you know, the better you like. Independent, he forms his own opinions, regardless of

whom they offend. Once formed they are the guide of his action and from the course they designate, swerve he will not. His mental grasp permits his self reliance; and the other man admits the error. True and loyal to his friends, he's ever sincere. Damascus steel."

Harvard For Law

From the University the young Tar Heel headed to Harvard Law School from which he was graduated at the head of his class. While there he was also chosen one of the editors of the Harvard Law Review. Along came World War I and Royall volunteered. He was commissioned 2nd Lt. in the 81st (Wildcat) Division which saw considerable service in France.

Shortly after receiving his commission he married Miss Margaret Best of Warsaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Best. Miss Best was considered a beauty of this section at that time, and while in the role of wife of Secretary of War, was referred to by Drew Pearson in one of his columns as the best looking lady in the Cabinet.

General Royall's son, Kenneth C. Royall, Jr., was born while his father was serving overseas. The junior Royall served with credit as a captain in the Marine Corps during World War II. A daughter, Margaret Best, was born to the Royalls in 1921. She is now Mrs. James E. Davis, wife of Dr. James E. Davis, navy surgeon, now of New York Hospital.

War Record

Between World War I and II, Royall practiced law in Goldsboro and Raleigh. Though his practice was bringing in around \$50,000 annually he took time out to run for State Senate. He was elected in 1926 and served one term. His record showed valiant work done in the interest of Negro welfare. In 1940 he served as presidential elector.

While in his home state he served as President of the N. C. Bar Association. He is a member of the American Law Institute, and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, serving as vestryman for a number of years. He is also a Mason and was formerly active as a Rotarian.

At the beginning of World War II Royall was asked by Judge Patterson, whom he succeeded as War Secretary, to accept a commission in the armed forces. He was commissioned colonel and placed in charge of War Department legal section's fiscal division on June 5, 1942. From colonel he rose to brigadier general in 1944. Throughout most of the war he was in charge of the army's huge financial affairs.

While a colonel on the staff of Gen. Brehon Somervell, the Wayne lawyer was described at first as "bold and blustery, but human and warm," with a slight calming of his blustery nature noted in the past couple of years.

Defended Saboteurs

The six foot 5 general headed for the national limelight when he ably handled the unsympathetic role of defending the saboteurs who landed off Long Island in 1942. Washington sources said Royall was a protege of Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter at this time, and that both Frankfurter and Roosevelt recognized his outstanding legal capacities when recommending him for the job.

As special assistant to the Secretary of War in 1945 General Royall inspected Europe's fighting fronts. This was followed later by another tour of Europe and the Pacific for the purpose of disposing of surplus property, stockpiling for future emergencies, winding up contracts and handling court martials.

As Undersecretary of War his record shows 480,000 contracts only 1,000 remain unsettled; 30,000 court martial cases were reviewed, 80 percent of sentences reduced or set aside; 15,000 prisoners restored to duty, given a new chance.

General Royall was sworn in as Secretary of War on July 24, 1947, his 53rd birthday. It was



2nd Lieutenant, World War I

only a few weeks until he assumed his present position through the provisions of the armed forces merger bill.

Secretary of Air Forces J. Stuart Symington told a press conference as Royall assumed office that the division of the air and ground forces of the Army under the armed forces merger bill had been achieved without serious difference due almost exclusively to the efforts of the Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall.

Might Come Home

It was thought two years ago that the General and his attractive wife might want to come back to their spacious old home in Goldsboro with its quiet, tree-lined street. And that he might aspire to the job of running for governor in the Tar Heel State. He has always said he wanted to be governor. But at that time in an interview he remarked that he

was very busy in Washington. It was later learned that he felt it was his duty to remain in the Capital until the problems arising from the merger of the armed forces had been ironed out.

Very busy, indeed, has he been since, reaping new national responsibilities and honors. Now stories are in the wind that if Forrestal should become Truman's running mate that General Royall might be named to the position of Secretary of Defense.

If the busy Secretary can find time for hobbies or recreation these days, it's bridge and golf, said his brother. "He enjoys both games."

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in the practice, Wyatt E. Blake, as former City Attorney, now practicing in Burgaw.

This is the history of the Bar of Wayne County from its beginning until now, as the author has been able to ascertain it. Not expertly done, he is certain, but if it shall prove of some interest to our citizens, and perhaps be of value to some future writer on this subject, then his efforts will have been well rewarded and his labor not in vain. If there are those whose names might have been omitted, then such was due either to lack of information or oversight and not from want of appreciation of their services.

NOTE: The author wishes to acknowledge his appreciation to those who have assisted him in gathering the material for this article, and to give particular credit as a source of information the speech delivered by the late Judge Frank A. Daniels, at the dedication of the present Court House in 1914.

Coor Pender's Daring Feat

About the year 1816 John Coor Pender, who had been sheriff of the county and also a member of the General Assembly, was assassinated as he drove along the road from his home to the county seat.

The assassin who was understood to be David Jernigan, fled and every effort to apprehend him was made. At last Coor Pender, a son of the murdered man, learned that Jernigan had

taken refuge among the Seminole Indians in Florida. This young man not quite of age, traveled through uncharted country by horse and wagon from Waynesborough through the States of South Carolina and Georgia into the Everglades of Florida.

He introduced himself to the Chief of the Seminoles and demanded the surrender of his father's murderer. The Everglades at that time constituted a secure refuge for criminals from the older settlements and Jernigan claimed the right of hospitality and protection which the chief generously extended; but when he learned that the son was demanding the murderer of his father in order that his death might be avenged his natural sense of justice prevailed and he surrendered the prisoner to young Pender, who without assistance conveyed Jernigan back to Waynesborough and delivered him to the sheriff.

The prisoner was indicted for murder at September term the case was removed to Lenior 1816, and upon his application for trial and P. C. Pender was recognized to appear as a witness against him. He was convicted and executed.

Has A Book 114 Years Old

G. W. Dickinson of Route 2, Seven Springs, has in his possession a copy of a Second Class Reader designed for the use of the middle class of schools in the United States by D. B. Emerson, late principal at the grammar school at Boston, entered according to act of Congress in the year 1833 in the clerk's office of the district court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Dickinson says the book may have belonged to his father, William Dickinson, who was born in 1843.

Birds Told

A few centuries ago, a man's rank or station in life could be told by the kind of bird he used in the sport of hawking. Kings used the gyrfalcon, earls the peregrine, Yeomen the goshawk, poor men the tercel, and knaves the kestrel.

Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have originated the term, "Irish potato." He grew them on his estate in County Cork, Ireland.

Servicing the Tobacco
Farmer for Years...

Pate Farm Equipment Exchange

(GUY M. PATE)

Wilson Highway — back of Triangle Drive In

Formerly on Center St.

- Servicing Tobacco Oil
- Curers for Three Seasons
- Dealer in new and used farm implements

WISHING GOLDSBORO MANY
MORE HAPPY BIRTHDAYS!

1886



1947



SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. — One of the world's largest Merchandising concerns — had a humble beginning in North Redwood, Minnesota, back in 1886. Station agent in this little town in that year was 20-year-old Richard W. Sears, who was long on ideas, short on cash. When a local jeweler refused to accept a shipment of watches because he was already overstocked, Sears promptly asked the Manufacturer's permission to dispose of them. The sale of these watches to fellow railroad men up and down the line marked his inauspicious entry into the mail order business.

By fall of 1886, Sear's watch business had reached such proportions that he quit railroading and opened a mail order office in Minneapolis, next year moved to Chicago where he joined A. C. Roebuck who became a partner.

In 1906 the company opened a second mail order plant in Dallas, to be followed in later years by nine other branch mail order plants over the country. The latest one in North Carolina is at Greensboro.

The first retail store was opened at Chicago in 1925. By 1929 316 retail stores were in operation and today they total 621. The Goldsboro store has been open since 1939.

Today, Sears Roebuck and Company includes many diversified activities composed of 21 retail stores, 11 mailorder plants, 44 catalog telephone offices, 319 catalog order offices, and 15 factories. The company now has retail stores in Alaska, Hawaii, Cuba, Mexico, and several South American countries.

The activities of Sears Roebuck and Co. constitute a vivid and enduring chapter in the drama of distribution. Its mail order plants and several hundred retail units employ 120,000 men and women and serve millions of customers each year furnishing an outlet for millions of dollars worth of American made products.

The primary objective of the company is to make available to the American home quality merchandise at the lowest possible cost through the medium of the mail order catalog and the retail stores of the company.

Here are many names Sears have made famous over the years to millions of American homes. CRAFTSMAN TOOLS, MAID OF HONOR KITCHENWARE, MASTER MIXED PAINTS, HOMART PLUMBING AND HEATING, ALLSTATE TIRES, BATTERIES AND AUTO ACCESSORIES, SILVERTONE RADIOS, J. C. HIGGINS BICYCLES, ELGIN OUTBOARD MOTORS, COLDSPOT REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZER LOCKERS, KENMORE WASHING MACHINES, STOVES, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, HARMONY HOUSE FURNITURE, RUGS, AND PILGRIM CLOTHING.

"Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back"

SEARS

"Use Sears Easy Payment Plan"

215 W. WALNUT ST. PHONE 1602

HOURS 9—5:30 SAT. 9—6 FREE PARKING

Goldsboro's Founders Had Their Newspaper To Read

The early settlers in Goldsboro didn't wait long for the spirit of the press to reside in their midst. As early as 1847 it had a newspaper. Its first daily came in 1860, but was short-lived.

Of the many papers started only three live in any form: the Goldsboro News-Argus, consolidation of the Argus and the News, both dailies; and the Goldsboro Weekly Record.

The first newspaper was started in 1847 by Campbell Alston and was called The Telegraph, subsequently it was bought by George V. Strong and J. B. Whitaker, Sr.

Following the Telegraph was the Patriot, edited and published by William Robinson. Then came The Republican.

Among other papers about which little is known were The Star, The American, The Standard and The Farmer and Mechanic.

The Daily Mail was the first full-fledged daily paper. It started publication on February 23, 1880 under the editorship of W. H. Avera, a native of Johnston county who had ventured to Rocky Mount and had gotten interested in newspapering. The 8 by 11 inch, three-column paper didn't last long.

Earliest of the dailies, though, was the Daily Rough Notes which lasted 17 issues and evidently was primarily political in nature. William and J. B. Robinson were its publishers. It got its start in 1860.

New Era
Oldest of the weeklies was the New Era which began on December 15, 1853 under William Robinson as editor. Kennedy and Small were the printers and it lasted only a year or two, because its final copy was No. 34 of Vol. II.

The Transcript and Messenger, a J. A. Bonitz publication, was started in 1863 as a weekly. A year later Bonitz began issuing the Carolina Messenger, a semi-weekly. The Transcript and Messenger was later acquired by the Goldsboro Publishing Company and issued weekly until 1945. Bonitz, however, published both papers until 1875 when he moved his plant to Wilmington.

The first Goldsboro News was published semi-weekly by J. B. Whitaker and was started in 1865.

Another semi-weekly paper which was being published in Goldsboro during the Civil War was the Goldsboro Tribune, owned by John G. Parker and edited by Thomas Loring. Its beginning probably dated back to the 1850's, because the issue of January 14, 1862 carried Volume LX, Number 3 on the masthead. It was a semi-weekly.

The Goldsboro Mercury made its bow in 1887 as a daily after having been published as a weekly since the middle of the 1880's. Col. W. T. Dortch wrote editorials.

In March 1881 or 1882 handbills announced that on March 12 that The Goldsboro Bulletin would make its first appearance. W. G. Hollowell was publisher and the paper continued until the big fire in 1884 when its plant was destroyed.

The Goldsboro Weekly Record was started by the Brown brothers Charles and George in 1905. Charlie Brown was editor and general manager until his death in 1934. George Brown has since died and the business is now operated by his son, Joe. The paper was published in Goldsboro until this year when its plant was moved to Adamsville.

The Goldsboro Herald was the outgrowth of the Tobacco News, which was started about 1931 by John R. Morris. Name was changed to the Herald and it became a weekly. In 1935 the paper was sold to Eugene Roberts and B. C. Pinkney. It went out of business about 1940.

News-Argus
The Goldsboro News-Argus is the consolidation of the Argus, first issued on April 7, 1885, and the News, published first on February 27, 1922 as Goldsboro's first and only morning daily.

Col. J. E. Robinson was the first editor of the Argus. L. M. Nash the first publisher and Stacy O. Kelly and J. W. Nash

were the silent partners. These men bought the old Methodist Advance plant.

Roland F. Beasley was the first editor of the News and associated with him in various capacities were John Beasley, Mott H. Allen, R. E. Powell, W. W. Minton and John D. Langston, who had formed the Goldsboro Publishing Company.

Talbot Patrick, present publisher of the News-Argus, bought the Argus in 1929 and Col. Robinson retired. When the Argus and the News were merged later this year, the plant was on West Chesnut street. After the merger the News-Argus moved to the News plant on South James street. In the winter of 1933 the company bought its present home on North James street and in May, 1934, moved into it without missing a day's publication.

Dudley Is 75 Years Old

Reports of some of the older citizens of Dudley are that the town is over 75 years old. An elderly Negro woman, Rachel Watson, who is about 95 years old reported that Bryant Bowden was the first person that she remembered having a store in Dudley. Another elderly Negro woman, Mary Budd, who is 81 years of age says that Dr. "Reb" Cobb was the first doctor to locate in

the town. At one time there were four bar rooms in Dudley operated by Bryant Bowden, Sam Grady, Jim Edwards, and one other man whose name was not learned. Joe Nick Hall operated a store about the same period that the bar rooms were in operation. It was not learned just what years these stores and bar-rooms were operated, but it seems that Dudley was somewhat larger then than it is now.

The first construction in Dudley was a water tower beside the railroad which was used for filling the boilers in locomotives. This seems to be the beginning of the town as the trains would stop there for water.

At present there are four stores in operation. Stores are operated by F. H. Thompson, Smith Brothers, and Hines and Anderson. Silas Cox operates a saw mill and cotton gin.

Christian Church

There is a Christian Church in Dudley of which Dr. H. S. Hilley, president of Atlantic Christian College in Wilson, is pastor. Church services are held each fourth Sunday at 11 o'clock. Sunday school is held every Sunday morning. W. N. Wiggins is superintendent.

There is a Negro church in the town, too. It is the Congregational Christian Church and Rev. D. T. Atkinson of Goldsboro is pastor. He conducts services on second and fourth Sundays. Sunday school is conducted each Sunday.

Dudley boast a very good scout troop. The troop, which has a cabin located near the Christian church, is sponsored by the church. Earl Bowen is Scoutmas-

ter. The post office was at one time located in a store building, but has recently been moved to an annex of Mrs. Willie T. Smith's home. Mrs. Smith is postmistress.

Dudley has no school but Brogden School is located about a mile from the town and offers a variety of subjects.

The community around the town is a rich farming area and many farm crops are produced there.

The population is between 75 and 100.

Grand Jurors Of 117 Years Ago

Grandjurors for a quarter sessions of a court of pleas which convened at Waynesboro May 17, 1830 were:

Macajah Cox, foreman; William Hooke, Davis Daniel, Exum Davis, Benjamin Boswell, James Shading, Richard Wooten, James Odom, John Hanes, Henry Best, Jacob Sims, Solomon Bradbury, John Smith, Matthew Brogden, Willbur Lewis, Henry Sanborn, Elisha Applewhite and Burwell Han.

Daniel Howell was appointed constable of this grandjury.

Justices of the court were Joseph Fuleham, Blake Hooks, A. Borden and B. H. Pate.

Distance Fishers

Pelicans nesting at Great Salt Lake, in Utah, frequently make round-trip flights of 100 miles to bring home fish for their young.

Secession Convention In Goldsboro

After the first firing upon Morris Island on "The Star of the West," a boat sent by President Buchanan to reinforce Gen. Anderson at Fort Sumter, S. C., there came to Goldsboro "one Moses and his son, ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina" and called the first Secession Convention in the state of North Carolina.

All the prominent citizens of Goldsboro took part in it and made war-like speeches. The war feeling got so great that Capt. M. D. Craton's (doctor) company ran up to 72 men and Capt. J. B. Whitaker organized his company.

While waiting on Governor Ellis for arms, C. J. Nelson had to employ extra blacksmiths to make knives out of old springs; and H. C. Prempert and Jim Smith and Bill Burnett were kept busy shearing the men's heads, all getting ready to go to Washington.

Crowds At Fair

The committee preparing for the fair in 1884 asked that Goldsboro citizens who would take boarders help take care of the crowds as the hotels and boarding houses could not accommodate the large number of people expected.

What Goldsboro Needed A Hundred Years Ago

(along with telephones, telegraph, electric lights and all electrical conveniences, running water and sanitary plumbing, paved streets and sidewalks, radio, motion pictures, and innumerable other conveniences and necessities which we take for granted to-day.)

Was New...

Chevrolet Cars And Trucks

What Goldsboro Needs Today In 1947 Is More New

Chevrolet Cars And Trucks

and we do our best to supply them.

Cobb Motor Company

Chevrolet Sales And Service
215 North Center Street



1847 Goldsboro 1947

As A Century Of Growth
Is Celebrated By A Truly
Progressive and Friendly City..

Efirds

Extends Congratulations

Since the founding of Efird's Department Stores in 1901 by the five Efird brothers the organization has grown to a total of 65 fine stores serving the public in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

We have made this growth since

1901

Because as everyone
has always said..

'There's No Place Like
Efirds for Values'

**Goldsboro's Oldest
Financial Institution
Congratulates**

GOLDSBORO

ON ITS

100 th.

Birthday

41 years ago the

**Goldsboro Building And Loan
Association**

was granted a charter to operate in Wayne County and has served the City of Goldsboro and Wayne County continuously ever since. 82 Consecutive Dividends have been paid our Stockholders.

Our predecessor, the Building and Loan Association of Goldsboro was chartered on Sept. 16th, 1873 - 74 years ago.

Goldsboro Negro Schools

There was no organized effort at education in antebellum days for the Negroes. Masters sometimes had their slaves taught, but the idea of general education for Negroes was slow in developing. In Wayne county a few private schools with tuition of five or ten cents a day were taught for two or three months of the year, but attendance was limited to younger children.

A white teacher named Pascall taught the Negroes in 1866 in the "academy" building that had been used for whites prior to the war. The school was moved to Walnut and William streets the following year and the teacher was a Negro lawyer James O'Hara, Congressman from the District, who enlisted the interest of Northern Quakers in education for children of his race, with the result that Goldsboro Negroes soon had a well-run 9-months' school to attend. Another school was located on west Pine St.

In 1870, sixteen Negro men the poverty bought a plot of ground and built a three-room frame structure for a school, which was called the "Wilberforce" and out of their poverty bought a plot of force School" after a prominent Northern educator who had befriended the Negroes. This small beginning stood on the site of the present School St. building, a brick structure erected in 1916.

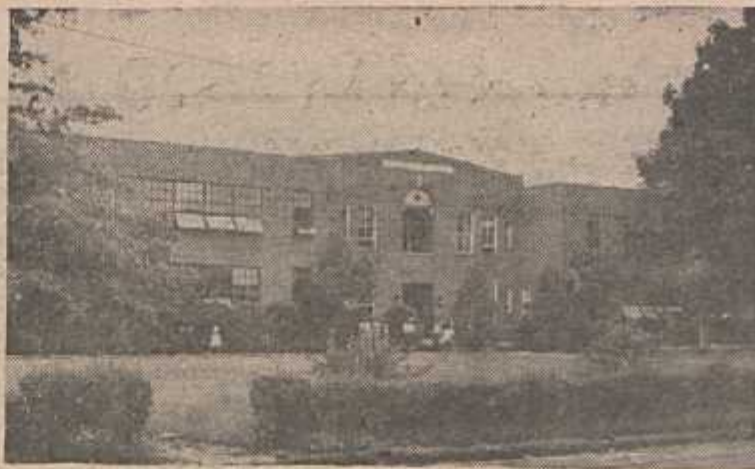
In 1877 following the Legislative order for equal support of white and Negro schools, the County purchased the entire

plant and began a public school with Mr. and Mrs. Harris as the first teachers, followed by Miles Tucker; other teachers were Prof. Chas. N. Hunter and H. E. Hagons.

Quakers continued their interest in selecting teachers until 1879. After 1877 the improvement was marked; all children attended free, classification and none had existed before, and the length of term was increased to eight months. The name became the "Goldsboro Colored Schools."

Across the street from the Wilberforce Building a school was begun as a normal training school in 1882. Among the teachers at different times were Miss Daw, a white teacher from the North, and Prof. E. E. Smith, who after leaving Goldsboro founded and was for many years Negro president of the Fayetteville State Teachers' College; at his suggestion the Goldsboro unit was consolidated with the Fayetteville school in order to have a stronger centralized institution. Prof. Smith was as prominent in Negro education as any of the white educators who left Goldsboro for larger fields.

30-Year Record of Rev. Dillard
In 1884 there came to Goldsboro as pastor of the Presbyterian Negro church Rev. Clarence Dillard, a native of South Carolina and a graduate of Lincoln and Howard Universities. As a leader of his people, he showed great wisdom, respect, and patience, and was highly regarded by white as well as colored people. He was elected in



Dillard High School

1894 by the Board of Trustees of the Goldsboro Graded Schools as principal of the Negro school, a position which he held with honor and distinction for thirty years, retiring in 1924, just after the completion of the large brick building on west Elm St. which was named in his honor "Dillard High School."

Rev. Dillard was responsible for the expansion of the elementary school into two neighborhood units, Greenleaf and East End brick buildings which were also erected in 1921-23. Through the purchase and conversion in 1930 of an unused hosiery mill adjoining the High School, a vocational shop was added to the school plant, where trades such as carpentry, mechanics, masonry, and metal work are taught. The 10th grade was added during Rev. Dillard's tenure of office and the 11th followed in 1925 just after his retirement. Improvement in attendance and

teacher standards have been stressed and Rev. Dillard's name is gratefully appreciated by the school that ever strives to live up to the standards he set for it during his thirty years.

Prof. Brown Negro Principal Since 1924

After Rev. Dillard's retirement, Prof. H. V. Brown became principal, which position he has held since 1924. Prof. Brown is from Kentucky and was educated at Hampton Institute and holds its M. A. degree; he has done graduate work at Harvard University. The individual school units have their own principals but are under the supervision of Prof. Brown who in turn is responsible to the Superintendent of the Goldsboro Graded Schools system Ray Armstrong. The out-areas are used for primary and grammar grades, while Dillard carries the pupils through the 12th grade on a 9-months' basis. Dillard High School was accredited. See Negro on Page 19

History

Continued from Page 16

community with an agricultural background, with several small industries but none large enough to affect the whole population. The civic facilities such as parks, library, and recreation centers are above the average for a city the size of Goldsboro.

When Ray Armstrong became superintendent of the Goldsboro Graded Schools in 1927 he did not realize that he was entering into a period in which the local schools would undergo more changes than they had encountered in all their existence, changes brought about by legislation, depression, and the present war. If it were not for Mr. Armstrong's broad vision and adaptability the schools might not be in the excellent condition they are in today. The physical expansion was completed just before his administration, but the need for wise guidance through redirected emphasis was just beginning.

Mr. Armstrong is a native of Belmont in Gaston County, a veteran of World War I, graduated from U. N. C. and also holds MA degrees from same institution. He has done graduate work at Columbia University. He taught in Gastonia, Wilson, and Monroe, and for two years in Goldsboro in 1919-21 before being called back as superintendent in 1927.

Eureka Was Chartered in 1879

Eureka, town in the northeast corner of Wayne county dates back to the early years of the nineteenth century. It was incorporated March 14, 1879. At the time it received its charter it was known as Sauls Cross Roads. On March 1, 1901, by an act of the General Assembly, the name of the town was changed to Eureka.

Henry J. Sauls was named the first mayor of the town and the commissioners were J. N. Barden, Speight Sauls, and James Witherington. There was some 10 or 11 business establishments in the town during the early years of the twentieth century. Mercantile businesses were operated by C. A. Davis, N. D. Minshew and W. A. Martin, Redding Outland, S. S. Strother, P. E. Chase, J. R. Minshew and several others. The town had two bar rooms operated by A. J. Scott and W. H. McDonald. A store was also operated under the name of Sauls and Ormond. Mr. Ormond later came to Goldsboro to become clerk of Wayne County Court.

1904 Fire

In 1904 a fire destroyed all the stores except three and a Negro lodge which was not operated full time. The disastrous fire started in Redding Outland's store and spread rapidly to the other buildings along the street.

At present there are seven stores and two service stations in Eureka. The store formerly operated by Sauls and Ormond is now owned by J. R. and G. E. Yelverton. Other stores have been built since the fire.

There is a Methodist church and a Missionary Baptist church in the town and excellent schools. J. W. King is principal of the school.

Officers

L. R. Jones is the present mayor and the commissioners are C. T. Davis, S. T. Martin, and J. B. Chase. Ernest Cooke is chief of police and Miss Rosa Lee Sauls is postmistress.

The first doctor known to have located in Eureka was Dr. Ben Best. He was followed by Dr. G. R. Benton and Dr. T. E. Person. All these doctors were there before the fire of 1904. Dr. Henderson Irwin came to Eureka in 1913 to begin practice and has been serving the people of the community since that date.

The population of the town is not known exactly as no census has been taken recently but it is estimated at around 200.

The community around the town is a rich farming area and cotton, tobacco, corn, and some small grain are grown by the many farmers.

- 130 E. Walnut -

Brown Drug Co. Since 1918

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
Registered Pharmacist On Duty At All Times

James T. Brown — H. Shelton Brown

owners

E. L. Pilkington, and H. Shelton Brown, pharmacists

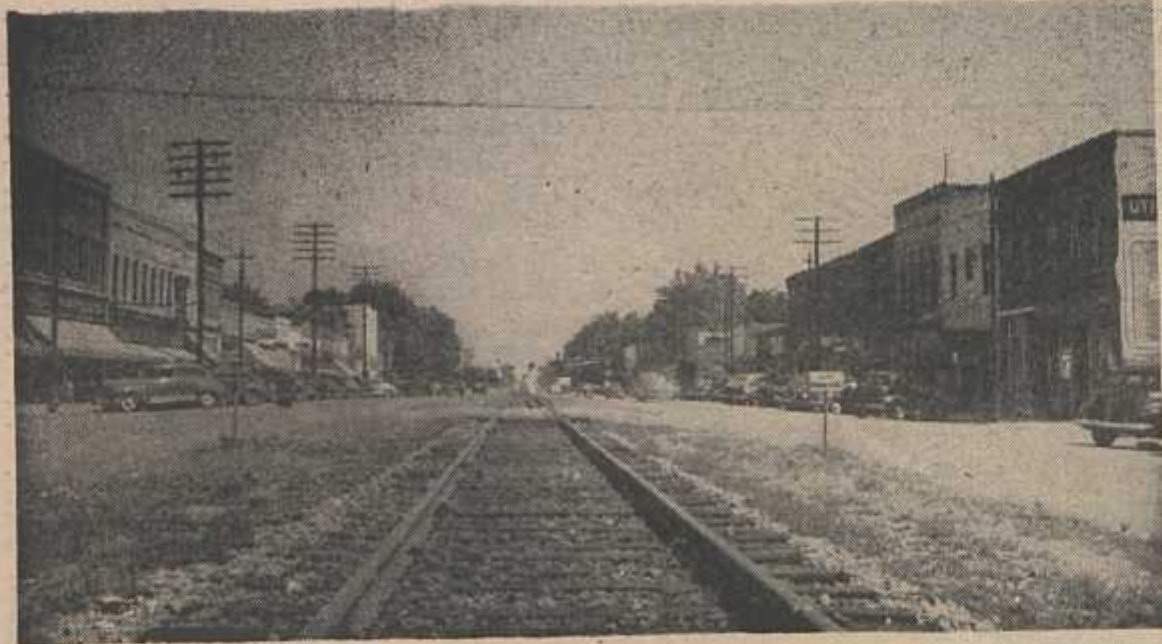
A complete Line Of

Drugs And Sundries

Fast Delivery
Phone

591

Mount Olive, Founded In 1870, Is Town Of 4,000 People



MT. Olive's Center Street, 1947. (Kraft Photo)

By Mrs. H. M. Cox

Records of the first thirty-six years of Mount Olive's chartered existence were destroyed in one of the several disastrous fires which swept the business section before there was a water system or an organized fire department.

So the tiny village which existed before 1870, when the town was chartered, can be described only as it has been pictured by the older residents who tell the story as it was told to them. The earliest village institutions seem to have been two turpentine stills, two or three barrooms, a few stores, a small hotel, a schoolhouse, and about two dozen residences.

The town charter is dated March 1, 1870, and named in it as town commissioners are L. G. Pearsall, R. J. Southerland, J. C. Eason, W. F. Pollock and Oliver Summerlin. The commissioners were to designate one of their number as "town magistrate," but evidently none of the first duly elected commissioners was able to serve, for William Broadhurst, father of our townsman, S. D. Broadhurst, is said to have been the first "town magistrate."

One of these early magistrates was D. M. McIntyre, a man who combined executive ability with a love of beauty and order. To him is given credit for the unusually symmetrical way in which Mount Olive was laid out in its beginnings. The cemetery was his especial pride and care, and he allowed no weeds to grow there, no plots to go untended, and no shrub to be neglected. James R. Hatch, also, was one who served faithfully and well during the period of which no written record is available. His incumbency covered nine years.

Until 1927, when the two-year term was inaugurated, town elections were held on January 1st of each year. Just when the method of selecting the town's chief executive was changed or when the "town magistrate" evolved into the "mayor" is not certain.

Outstanding among the early business houses was L. W. Kornegay's store, because it was built of brick. W. F. Pollock, who before the War between the States had been employed by Benny Oliver to make clothing for the slaves on his plantation four miles east of Mount Olive, operated a tailoring establishment on "front street."

Mr. Pollock's name and memory are preserved in Pollock Street for which he gave the land, stating that he wanted the street laid off wide enough to "accommodate streetcar tracks when the need should arise. Pollock Street is still Mount Olive's widest thoroughfare.

Oliver Summerlin, who operated one of the blacksmith shops, gradually added to his activities buggy manufacturing and coffin making. For many years the big bell at Summerlin's Shop served as town clock, announcing each day when it was twelve o'clock and "dinner" time.

The first hotel was operated by Mrs. Jennie Chestnut. R. J. Southerland, father of our townsman, R. J. Southerland, later built a larger one where the bus station now stands, and sometime

in the early 1900's the late Cullen Buckner Hatch built the Olivette Hotel, which was at that time one of the handsomest hotel buildings in Eastern North Carolina. It is now used as an apartment house.

Teachers

From the very first the folks of the little village seem to have stressed the education of their youth. Such teachers as Dick Millard, Jesse Albritton, Captain W. S. Byrd, L. G. Graves, Nereus English and W. F. English guided the educational destinies of those who attended the little school in the pines. Miss Sulu Marable, also, taught at private school in the early days.

The little school house was in time replaced by an "Academy," and still later there was a privately organized High School. Among the teachers in the latter were W. J. Scroggs, Edward E. Britton, J. O. Carr, Jefferson Davis, Joseph Smith, and D. F. Nicholson. A tax-supported school ran simultaneously, and was taught at different times by Miss Lou Smith, Miss Sallie Smith, Mrs. J. A. Archer, Miss Frankie Houston, and, later, by Miss Roberta English. The present school system was inaugurated in 1901.

Early Churches

The Methodist congregation was the first organized in Mount Olive. They worshipped in a little frame building which they had purchased from somebody in Everettsville, then a cultured community in Wayne County ten or twelve miles north of Mount Olive, and had moved to a location on Pollock Street. The first pastor was the Rev. Dr. John R. Brooks, a distinguished churchman of that day. The Presbyterians came next and during the few months of their organization worshipped in the Methodist building. They were organized by Dr. Kirkland, Presbyterian evangelist, and Dr. B. F. Marable, became their first pastor. The Baptists followed and were first served by the Rev. J. N. Stallings and then for many years by the saintly Rice Carroll.

According to the old-timers, the churches came none too soon. There must have been a wild and woolly element present in those days when barrooms were almost as numerous as grocery stores. Saturdays seem to have been days of particular horror, with drunkenness and fights the order of the day. This condition remained until 1888, when under local option liquor was voted out. The late J. O. Loftin, then a resident, should be mentioned as one of those who worked hardest to outlaw the saloon locally.

Tournaments

The sports of the day were virile, to say the least. What is now West Main Street was a race track, and horse racing, betting, and allied amusements were indulged in freely. The track was used also for tournaments. In these the horses were ridden by men who carried lances on which they tried to catch suspended rings as they raced past. The rider who caught the most rings was King of the Tournament, and at the grand ball that night he would have the privilege of crowning his Queen, — usually the prettiest girl in town.

"Gander Pulling," also, was staged on the race track. A gander with greased neck and head would be suspended high, head down. As the riders dashed by they would grab at the dangling head. Anyone who could hold on and pull down the gander had to be pretty good.

Baseball games were taken seriously and occasionally one would end in a fight before the nine innings had been played. Woe to that umpire who made a decision that was thought to be unfair!

Cultural Forces

Even then, however, there was a decidedly cultured group who sought the more intellectual amusements. There was an organization of talented musicians and there was a group of men and women who had formed a book club and met regularly for reading and study. Among the surviving members of that club are Mrs. W. G. Davis, of Greensboro, daughter of Dr. B. F. Marable, Miss Ada English, of Mount Olive, and Mrs. Mary Smith Kennedy, now of Muncie, Indiana.

Then there were quiltings, big spend-the-day parties, and occasional "high teas." These "high teas" were elaborate evening meals, served in elegant style with everybody seated at the table, and, most probably, with pound cake and syllabub for the sweet course. Square dances were popular, but were frowned upon by the church folks. More than one name in old church records hereabouts have opposite them the notation, "turned out for dancing." Later, travelling stock companies performed in the "Opera House," which was managed by our townsman, R. J. Southerland.

Industrial Awakening

The first definite industrial awakening came with the introduction of the strawberry. This is credited to two Yankees, a man named Speakman and W. S. Cheney, who was the father of Mrs. George E. Lewis, of Mount Olive. The strawberry industry received tremendous impetus from the interest and activity of J. A. Westbrook, who had come from Guilford County to Mount Olive and became the first large grower of strawberries and other truck crops led naturally to the establishment of brokerage businesses.

W. F. English was the pioneer fruit and produce broker in Mount Olive and founder of the brokerage firm of English and Oliver. As early as 1895 trucking was a huge industry and hundreds of carloads of produce were shipped annually from the railway station which was then located alongside the railroad tracks opposite the hotel. The station was built on its present site several years later.

Early Professional Men

The community was fortunate in that the physicians who located here were of a high type, — skilled practitioners and cultured gentlemen. Among the first were Dr. James Roberts, Dr. S. B. Flowers, and Dr. D. E. Smith. Later there were Dr. I. W. Faison, Dr. Julius Faison, and Dr. M. McI. Tatum, and about 1893, Dr. W. C. Steele. One of the first

drug stores was operated by John Smith, son of Dr. D. E. Smith. Dr. Steele was the first man in Mount Olive to own an automobile. The early dentists were Dr. C. Arrington, a Dr. Daniels and Dr. Boyette. Dr. G. F. Herring, who is still among the resident dentists, was the fourth to settle in Mount Olive. Albert Syndey Grady was the first lawyer to make his home in Mount Olive. Prior to his coming all legal work was attended to at the county seat.

Mr. Grady left his impress on the life of the town. He served as mayor from 1907 to 1909 and during his administration Mount Olive acquired the plant of the Mount Olive Light and Power Company, a privately owned concern which had furnished electric lights since about 1901, and voted bonds for a system of waterworks and for a municipal building.

As mayor, he was rather a terror to evildoers, dealing out retributive justice without fear of favor. Drunks and violators of the liquor laws found his court most unfriendly. The records show also that when any town commissioner failed to attend a meeting without a satisfactory excuse he was straightway fined. Mr. Grady was author of the bill through which the Mount Olive Graded School was created in 1901, and worked tirelessly for the school's establishment.

Public School Started

The Act by which the school

was created was ratified in 1901, the election held, and the bonds voted. R. Kornegay, W. F. Martin, John R. Smith, J. A. West. See Mount Olive Page 20

Negro

Continued from Page 18

ed by the N. C. Dept. of Public Instruction in 1926 and by the Southern Assn. of Secondary Schools and Colleges in 1937.

The home economics department of Dillard High School is especially good and the commercial department provides boys and girls with improved earning ability. School lunch-rooms are provided in all buildings. Library facilities are being expanded systematically by students supplementary fees. Improvement is noted each year in the number of boys and girls who stay in school long enough to graduate.

Extra-curricular activities receive a great deal of attention. Oratorical contests, dramatics, band, glee club, athletics, and more recently military drill give wide latitude for expression. Dillard Glee Club sang at the White House in 1939 at the invitation of Mrs. Roosevelt. The purple-and-gold uniforms of the 70-piece band add to the splendor of parades and other civic gatherings. The salvage and conservation, and given a more serious aspect to classroom activities and trade very active P T A Association backs up school projects at home.

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The Men Of
Goldsboro
And Vicinity
Since 1939

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line of men's
quality clothing
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The
Tom R. Best
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featuring

Knox Hats,
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Shirts & Pajamas
Crosley Square Shoes
and
Timely Clothes
Nationally known
Brands that assure
you of value & quality



MT. OLIVE VEGETABLE market scene of earlier days. In center is the late W. F. English, father of Mrs. H. M. Cox, and behind him is Wooten Oliver, pioneer produce dealer. Most of others in the picture were buyers who came to the market from Northern cities.

—Mt. Olive

Continued from Page 19

brook, Dr. M. McI. Tatum and James R. Hatch composed the first board of trustees. For the first two or three years the old "free school" building, slightly enlarged, was used for the school sessions, then the building still used for the Elementary School was erected near the same site. Z. D. McWhorter, a native of Alabama, who came to Mount Olive from the Bethel school, was the first superintendent. Mr. McWhorter was a scholar of superior talents and extraordinary ability, and he exacted from his students a high standard of scholarship. His influence was far-reaching and lasting.

The First National Bank, now the Bank of Mount Olive, was organized in 1897, with Walter E. Borden, of Goldsboro, as president, and M. T. Breazeale as cashier. In course of time Mr. Breazeale became president and T. R. Thigpen cashier. At Mr. Breazeale's death Mr. Thigpen succeeded to the presidency and E. C. Casey became cashier. Mr. Casey is now president, having succeeded Mr. Thigpen when the latter's health became impaired about three years ago. D. H. Outlaw is cashier.

Newspapers

The first newspaper in Mount Olive was run by a man named Gardner and was called The Mount Olive Telegram. About 1890 Arthur Whitely came to Mount Olive from the North and started The Mount Olive Advertiser, and also organized and directed a band of local musicians. The next paper, The Mount Olive Tribune, was established by the late Fred R. Mintz. It is now published as a semi-weekly by Homer Brock and edited by his son, Cletus Brock.

Mayors

Among those who served as mayors after the time of the "town magistrates" were M. T. Breazeale, Mr. Grady, J. E. Kelly, Dr. G. F. Herring, C. S. Smith, R. L. Kornegay, S. J. Roberts, A. W. Byrd, and Matthew Hatcher. Mr. Breazeale is credited with systematizing the keeping of town records and accounts. Dr. Herring, whose total time as mayor adds up to fifteen years, served also as town commissioner a total of thirteen years. During his incumbency in 1911 bonds were voted for the extension of the water system to provide fire protection. Bonds for the first street paving were voted in 1918 while S. J. Roberts was mayor and for additional paving in 1924 under Dr. Herring. Matthew J. Hatcher served as mayor for twelve progressive years, during which our present efficient system of garbage collection was inaugurated, all ditches within the town limits tiled, and a large addition to the cemetery bought and developed with WPA assistance.

Fire Company

The Mount Olive Volunteer Fire Company was organized about 1910, and has become one of the

most efficient and best equipped in North Carolina. Keeping step with the times, it has recently added to its equipment special apparatus for fighting special types of fires. George E. Summerlin, the present fire chief, has served in that capacity for about thirty years. He was a member of the Company when it was organized. Its value to the community is

incalculable.

The civic conscience seems to have experienced spasmodic impulses toward righteousness during the 1900's, for there are at different times records of a "curfew law" under which a fine was imposed upon youngsters who should be found on the streets after seven o'clock at night, of an ordinance against

pool rooms, and of another against public dances.

The Steele Library and Community Building, completed in 1935, is the community's expression of affection for the late Dr. W. C. Steele, whose last days were spent largely in working for the establishment of a library and community center for Mount Olive. Mrs. R. L. Cox

served as general chairman of the project and practically every organization in the town and hundreds of individuals contributed toward its realization.

Practically all of the old business firms that contributed to the early growth of Mount Olive are no more. R. Kornegay, H. T. Ham, R. J. Southerland the First, Y. K. Knowles and others who were looked upon locally as merchant princes have passed on. Aaron's Pharmacy, founded by the late D. J. Aaron more than fifty years ago, is still running, however, at the same location and under the original name. The present owner and proprietor, Lippman Aaron Long, is a nephew of the founder.

Among the newer business enterprises and one that is nationally known is the Mount Olive Pickle Company, which was organized in 1916 with H. M. Cox as president. The plant at that time consisted of a small frame building and a few tanks.

Mount Olive Today

Mount Olive is now a big little town of around four thousand people, with a property valuation of 2½ million dollars, and with twenty-two persons connected with its government and administration. June Martin is mayor, and he has ambitious plans for increasing municipal benefits and for extending public facilities. At present, the town is financing the building of a link of road connecting Highways 117 and 55, and is planning the extension of the sewerage system and the garbage collection.

Granddaughters of women who bought flour and lard and calico from Mr. Ham or Mr. See Mt. Olive Page 21

Since 1929

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Goldsboro

Phone 157

—Mt. Olive

Continued from Page 20

Knowles are buying fancy groceries, electric stoves and refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners from present-day merchants on the same sites, and are using frozen meats, fruits and vegetables from our modern locker plant.

The little one-teacher school in the pines has given place to two modern school plants for white children attended by almost a thousand students and taught by twenty eight teachers. Athletic needs are supplied by a spacious gymnasium and a fine playing field which was enclosed by an iron fence and equipped with bleachers by members of the family of the late William McGee and was named McGee Field in memory of him. The school building for Negroes is one of the handsomest for the race in North Carolina, and the quality of work done has secured the school's acceptance for membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, a distinction enjoyed by few schools in the State. A faculty of twenty five teachers instruct more than 800 students.

The three leading Protestant denominations, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian, worship in handsome brick buildings, the Catholic and the Holiness congregations each have church homes in Mount Olive, and the Christian Church congregation will build in the near future.

The trucking industry, which started with a few dozen crates of strawberries in the 1880's, has grown to large proportions and a tremendous volume of produce is sold each year through an auction market. An auction market for livestock was recently established through the efforts of the Boosters, Inc., an organization of young business men.

The Bank of Mount Olive, which started as the First National Bank with only Mr. Breazeale and Thad Thigpen composing its force, now has nine employees, spacious quarters, and assets of more than \$3,000,000. H. J. Pope, one of the bank's organizers, is still an active director.

The Mount Olive Pickle Company's buildings have spread over 2½ acres, and the plant is the center of an industrial community. Last year the concern did a \$1,150,000 business. This summer's intake of cucumbers was 210,000 bushels. The Company has 150 employees.

Where the old "Opera House" stood is now a thoroughly modern, air-conditioned theater building with a seating capacity of 573 persons.

Civic, social, patriotic, religious, cultural and business organizations offer activities to suit all tastes and talents. Worthy of especial mention is the Twentieth Century Club, the oldest strictly literary organization in Wayne County, which has been continuously active since its organization in 1903.

Mount Olive has the distinction of being the birthplace and home town of three young men who have won fame in their respective fields: Sam Byrd, who first made a name for himself as an actor on Broadway and later as author of "Small Town South" and "Home to My Heart;" Marion Hargrove, author of "See Here, Private Hargrove;" and Dr. Coy Waller, eminent scientist who is best known as the first to have synthesized folic acid, a new medicine used in the treatment of certain types of anemia.

Mount Olive is characterized chiefly by the friendliness and neighborliness of its people and by the loyalty of its citizenship. The late Mrs. Elizabeth McGee Breazeale expressed pretty well the feeling of Mount Olive folks for their home town in the following rhyme:

"Here's to a spot in Dixie
Where the sunshine's far more
bright,
Where the trees are always
greener
And the cotton blows more white;
Where strawberries grow more
luscious
In the early morning dew
And the songbirds sing more
sweetly
And the flowers are sweeter, too;

Mayor James Privett, Hero At Goldsboro's Surrender

James H. Privett, mayor of Goldsboro in 1865 was a hero in the surrender of the City of Goldsboro and secured promise of protection of property, women and children from Federal forces, according to a feature story written by John R. Morris printed in the Goldsboro Daily Argus, November 9, 1890, and reprinted in the News-Argus March 30, 1939.

On Tuesday March 21, 1865, according to the story, Privett was mayor of the town. Most able bodied men were in the Confederate army, and those left in civil jobs were seeking to get into the ranks. Old men, women and children were left at home.

Streets were gloomy, and great fear of calamity blanched the faces of those trying to hold things together at home. Vast stores of cotton piled in bales on the vacant square north of Dr. Cogdell's residence were burning and filling the town with smoke. Children hovered closely to their mothers. Now and then eyes would peep through blinds to see if the dreaded enemy was approaching.

All knew that the Union soldiers controlled and were skirting the easterly approaches to the town and soon citizens would be barred from communication with the loved ones who were with the Confederacy.

In the midst of this terror and rain of bullets in the edge of town, James H. Privett sat unperturbed on his horse at the top of a hill. For the purpose of negotiating a guarantee for the safety of the town and its inhabitants, Mr. Privett influenced by martial demonstrations from that direction, had made his first stand near the grave yard. But finding that an advance guard of the Federals had deflected and were passing in the direction of Widow's Hill, and determined to accost and stay the first man, armed and hostile, until he had entreated a protection for the helpless, he put spurs to his horse, and under full gallop, was soon on the courthouse corner.

When he was guiding his horse into the street leading to the Hill, he passed a fleeing cavalryman, the last armed Confederate ever openly seen in Goldsboro, and though, unarmed himself, he swept into the face of the pursuers.

Mob Threatens

Nearly a score of invaders madly sprang forward yelling curses, threats and surrounding him. One maniacal blue jacket was said to have grabbed his horse's neck and attempted to break it.

Where the hours you spend are golden,
Where the hearts are golden,
too—

Here's to old Mount Olive!

— I love it best! Don't you?

yelling "D-n you, I'll kill you anyhow. The mob seemed unaware of Privett's white flag.

They demanded to know who he was. "I am the mayor of Goldsboro," came his calm reply. "You infernal scoundrel and coward, is that the only way you can meet us with a white flag?" yelled another.

Privett then asked to meet their commanding officer. Just then four or five horsemen galloped up from the direction of Webbville and came near the mayor. They were martial in appearance and gentlemanly in address. Privett saluted with wave of white flag and they touched hats acknowledging truce of war.

Mayor Privett then told the Federals who he was and that he wanted to surrender the town. The officers accepted but replied that Goldsboro was at their mercy.

Privett acknowledged that, but said, "Before you march into the town assure me protection for property, women and children."

The men withdrew and considered the case. Later they returned to Privett and told him his terms were accepted. Goldsboro fell, and the point was gained for the camping place of three great armies: Schofield's from New Bern; Terry's fresh from victory at Ft. Fisher and the fall of Wilmington, and Sherman's from its scourging of other cities.

Privett was buried in Willow Dale cemetery.

A. H. Keaton Early Goldsboro Merchant

A. H. Keaton, father of Mrs. L. O. Fonville, 207 South Center Street, was one of Goldsboro's pioneer citizens and merchants. He was born in 1830 at what is now the intersection of George and Elm streets, many years before Goldsboro was thought of or the railroad around the town was chartered.

Mr. Keaton operated a store on the southwest corner of Chestnut and West Center streets. This was a small one-story frame building. On the same site he later built a brick store, one of its earliest kind in Goldsboro. The frame structure was moved to a back lot and used as a pressing club.

In his latter falling years, his daughter Mrs. Lloyd Moore of Wilmington sought to take him there for a change of scene and rest. But realizing his time was drawing near, he asked to be brought back to his old home town of Goldsboro, where he died on May 4, 1906.

He was a Confederate soldier, and those who knew him said that he was faithful to his obligations as a soldier, citizen, and that all of his life he worked for the welfare of Goldsboro and community.

First Cotton Mill Erected

The first cotton factory was

built in Goldsboro about 1900 or 1901 by a Northern man named Jacocks. It was not a large one, and he stocked it with old out-of-date machinery and the thing proved a failure. He went busted and returned home.

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Aviation In Goldsboro Dates From 1910-11

December 17, 1903 was an important date in world history, for on this date the Wright Brothers, Wilbur and Orville, made the first successful airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Aviation in Goldsboro dates back to 1910 or 1911 when an airplane landed in a field in the Revilo Park section of the city. The plane of the type that the Wright brothers flew was damaged on take-off from the field and had to be taken away on a truck. Some reports are that the late Paul L. Borden was the first person in Goldsboro to take a ride in an airplane.

Goldsboro's first licensed pilot was Herndon Tuttle, now a resident of Florida. Tuttle received his license and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corp in 1918 and served until the end of the War I. The second army pilot from Goldsboro was Ed Stroud who was commissioned in the Air Corp shortly after the end of World War I. After serving for a while he resigned and took a job as airline pilot. He was killed while working with the airline.

There was very little flying around Goldsboro before the early thirties when the municipal airport was bought by the city. The 100 acre tract of land located on the northeast edge of the city was purchased for a cemetery but was found to be unsuitable and has since that time been used as an airport. One of the first pilots to use the field was Warren Pennington, present operator of Bluenthal Field in Wilmington. Pennington did quite a bit of barnstorming throughout the country and for sometime was located in Goldsboro.

Winnie May

The first large airplane to land on the field was Wiley Post's "Winnie Mae". Wiley Post and Harold Gatty stopped in at the field in 1929 shortly after Post made his around-the-world flight.

The original airport had two runways which were 800 ft and 1200 ft long. These were constructed in the early thirties and the field was officially designated by the Civil Aeronautics Authority in 1931.

With the designation of the field as an airport, Goldsboro was ready to progress in aviation. During the years from 1931 to 1941 many boys learned to fly at the airport. Gerald Grant was the first person to complete a course in flying and receive his license at the field. Dr. L. J. Harrell was second. These men along with many others received their instructions from W. A. Vaughan and Roy Clark from Johnstown, N. Y. These two men stopped at the airport in the spring of 1938 on their way to Florida.

Several of the aviation enthusiasts in Goldsboro persuaded the men to remain in Goldsboro and start a flying school. They operated the airport until the fall of that year. Persons who took instructions from Vaughan and Clark included Wyatt Exum, Dewey Slocumb, Tom Robinson, Arnold Edgerton, Marion Fordham, Bob Edwards, Gerald Grant, W. M. Owens, Carl Malbass, Avon Malbass, "Red" Woodard, Norwood Alphin, Dr. L. J. Harrell and Nick Newsome. There were several others whose names could not be obtained who also learned on the 40 horse-power Pinner cub.

Gerald Grant, a native of Goldsboro and present operator of the airport, was the first person to own an airplane in the city. Mr. Grant owned a two-cylinder single place Aeronca C-2 with a 28 horse-power engine. Since that time Mr. Grant has owned several planes including a five-place 450 horse-power Howard which he now uses for charter work.

After Vaughan and Clark left the field Buck McLean came and operated for a few months after which he also left. There was no operator on the airport from early 1939 until late in 1940 when Gerald Grant began charter service and passenger hopping. He continued to fly from the field until 1942 when he entered the Army as an instructor.

With the outbreak of the War II and the construction of Seymour Johnson Field, the municipal airport was closed and remained closed until January 1945. On January 30, 1945 Gerald Grant was discharged from the army and came back to operate the airport.

Field Improved

With the aid of the Civil Air Patrol which had been organized during the war, the field was cleared, two runways built and a hangar and office building constructed. Mr. Grant purchased a 55 horse-power two-place training plane and proceeded to give instructions to local citizens and to men stationed at Seymour Johnson Field. Some 150 persons have taken instructions at the field. Mr. Grant's fleet has grown from the one cub to a fleet of six planes which he operated until about a year ago when there came a slump in aviation and operations at the airport have practically ceased. There are only about eight or ten persons taking instructions at the field at the present time.

However, many local citizens completed their training and received licenses during the past two years. Some of those who have received licenses are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Well, Tom R. Best, Edward G. Best, N. B. Hill, Jr., Leonard Edwards, W. N. Norris, Dr. Milton Clarke, Ed Howell, Charles Webster, Herbert Edgerton, George Johnson, James McClenny. There are navy pilot who was killed in ser-

Wayne Once Had Town Of Milton

Milton, a cross roads village, two miles south of DuSoy was a scene of activity in early days. The village had a store or two and a turpentine distillery, and considerable business was done there. Milton was noted chiefly for whiskey and fighting. It was a dull day in Milton when Deb Casey and Jim Benton could not get up a fight or two. Capt. Jack Collier was chief of police and gave the report about Casey and Benton.

many others who have received their license, quite a number of them being men who were stationed here with the army.

There are several plane owners in Goldsboro including, Tom Best, Henry Well, N. B. Hill, Leonard Edwards, W. M. Owens, W. N. Norris, Lamont Edgerton, Marion Fordham, Dr. Milton Clarke, Gerald Grant, and Dr. L. J. Harrell.

Army Port

In 1940 city officials foreseeing the need of a much larger airport in the future proceeded to purchase a 400 tract of land southeast of Goldsboro to be developed into a new municipal airport. Construction of the field had already begun on the airport when in August of 1940 the war department announced that it had designated the field as essential to national defense. On December 20, 1940 a sum of \$168, 811 was allocated for the construction of an Army base at the airport to be known as Seymour Johnson Field, so named in honor of the late Seymour Johnson a

vice. This was the original sum to be allocated and much more money was spent to complete the base in 1942.

During the war years thousands of fighter pilots were trained at the field and at one time there were 35,000 officers and men stationed at the field. After the cessation of hostilities the base was used as a processing station for men who were to be separated from the army. The field was leased to the U. S. Government April 8, 1942 and later on September 28, 1945 it was decided to the government in hopes of getting a permanent air base. September 3, 1946 the field was placed on the interim list on an inactive status. It was officially declared surplus on May 16, 1947 and is at present in the hands of the army engineers. The disposition of the field has not been decided on as yet.

Goldsboro's military pilots date back to the days of World War I. Two of its present citizens, Mayor Scott B. Berkeley and Wiley Smith trained in the Air Corps but were never assigned.

Goldsboro Pilots

Goldsboro had quite a few pilots in World War II. Many boys served in the Atlantic and the Pacific and some served here at home, but all of them have very outstanding records. Several of the boys are still serving in active duty and others are discharged but continue in the reserve.

Goldsboro, at present, is not served by a commercial airline but a new line has the city on its proposed route. Piedmont Airlines, of Winston-Salem which is expected to begin operation very shortly lists Goldsboro as a stop

route. The city was served by Southeast Airlines in 1945 and 1946 but the line had ceased to operation.

In May of this year an aero club was organized by aviation enthusiasts in the city. It is known as the Goldsboro Aero Club. Officers of the club are Henry Well, president; Dr. Milton Clarke, vice president; and George Johnson, secretary-treasurer. Meetings are held monthly on the second Monday night of each month.

The city at present has two airports. The Goldsboro municipal airport located northeast of the city has two sod runways 3000 ft. and 2500 ft. in length. There are two hangers at the field and ample tie-down facilities. There are about 16 airplanes stationed at the airport. Seymour Johnson Field has three runways which are 4500 ft. long. There are five hangers located at the field, but only one of them is a permanent building. It can accommodate most any airplane except the super bombers and planes of comparable size and the new jet planes.

It can truthfully be said that Goldsboro has airport facilities as good as any city its size in the state. From day to day aviation is steadily becoming the best and fastest mode of transportation throughout the entire world and the future will see many changes along this line.

1860 Celebration

Fifteen dollars was appropriated by Goldsboro aldermen to pay for three kegs of powder with which to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1860, and \$100 to defray expenses of a Military Ball on the 11th.

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Curtis Hooks Brogden Was First N. C. Governor Elected From Wayne

By Charles G. Britt

The first of the two Governors of North Carolina elected from Wayne County was Curtis Hooks Brogden, who was born in the family home, ten miles southwest of Goldsboro, November 6, 1816. His father, Pierce Brogden, fought in the War of 1812, and his grandfather, Thomas Brogden, was a soldier in the Continental Army.

As a boy he worked on his father's farm and studied whenever he could find the time. When he was 18, he joined the state militia and at his second muster was elected Captain. On July 4, 1838, he rode to Waynesborough for a muster. He and other officers went to the court house to hear the candidates for themselves. After listening to the speeches of the candidates for the Senate, he announced himself as a candidate for the House. Everyone present was greatly surprised as he was not yet 22, had never voted in a civil election, and had no political experience.

Mr. Brogden, at that time a Jacksonian Democrat, was elected to the House and was its youngest member. He became known as the "Eloquent Plowboy of Wayne" and was elected every term until 1852, when he went to the State Senate. He was long-time chairman of the House Finance Committee and was Speaker in 1850. He was elected to the



CURTIS H. BROGDEN spent his latter days in this house which still stands near the railroad track in the northern edge of Goldsboro.

Senate until 1857 and while still a Senator, in 1856, he was elected Comptroller of the state, in which position he served until 1867. He was admitted to the

bar in 1845 but never seriously undertook the practice of law.

Negro Suffrage

After the War Between the States, the leaders in Congress

were not content with President Johnson's reconstruction and decided on a large Negro suffrage as the proper term for the readmission of the southern states. After the President was no longer able to restrain them, they destroyed the autonomy of the states' governments, supplanting them by the rule of major-generals, and they conferred the suffrage on the Negroes. These by most of the white people of the South. Among those who supported these measures, however, was Mr. Brogden.

In 1867 he was elected on that issue to represent Wayne County in the Constitutional Convention and in 1868 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican. In the fall of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket and presided over the Electoral College.

In the Senate he supported his fellow Republicans in their policies but he had no personal share in the corruption which disgraced the General Assembly and ruined the state. In 1870 the Democrats regained control of both houses of the legislature but Mr. Brogden again represented Wayne County in the Senate and during the impeachment of Governor Holden he sustained Holden's course and voted to acquit him.

In 1872 he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Tod R. Caldwell and was elected by a majority of some thousand votes. In 1874 Caldwell died and Curtis Hooks Brogden became the first Governor of North Carolina from Wayne County. In personal characteristics he dif-

fered greatly from his predecessor in office. Reared as a Democrat, he had a high esteem for the Democratic leaders, while Caldwell was the embodiment of intense partisan bitterness. The two men were equally honest but the change in the executive office was very pleasing to the people of the state.

University Trustee

He was an appointed trustee of the University from 1869 to 1872 and from 1874 to 1877 he presided over the board of trustees by virtue of his being Governor and worked diligently for the restoration and re-establishment of the University.

In November 1876, while still Governor, Mr. Brogden was elected to the House of Representatives of the 45th Congress from this district. While there he showed his concern for the rights of the "little man" by strongly advocating the election of the President and Vice President by direct vote of the people. On the expiration of his term in March 1879 he returned home and devoted himself to his farm. In 1886, however, a wave of dissatisfaction swept over the state and Mr. Brogden's party was again put into power. He was again sent to the legislature, having been elected by a majority of 479 votes in Wayne, which had in the preceding years generally given a 300 vote majority to the opposing party. As in earlier day he made himself heard and his support was sometimes enough to assure the passage of an otherwise doomed bill.

Retires

At the close of the session he retired to private life and lived See Hooks Page 25

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your furs...and there's
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storage and delivery

Government Of Goldsboro

By Jo Rosenthal
Goldsboro's one hundred years have been politically calm. The city government has grown with the city's expansion, changing its form five times. The city has always had a mayor, or its equivalent, and an elective board of aldermen, or commissioners.
The North Carolina State Legislature, in issuing the charter for the "town of Goldsborough", provided that the town should have the Commissioner-Intendant Police Plan of government.
Under this system, which was used from 1847 to 1866, the citizens of the town elected, at large, five commissioners. These commissioners acted as the legislative and policy-making board of the town, and served for one-year terms. As the population was small during the early years, a simple government was sufficient. The commissioners appointed an intendant police, who served as tax collector, sheriff, and judge. A patrol, treasurer, and clerk were also appointed, and were responsible both to the commissioners and to the intendant police.
Mayor-Commissioner
In 1865, the town felt the need of a leader, and in 1866, the state Legislature granted the petition of the town's representatives to change the town's government to the Mayor-Commissioner Plan. Under this system, commissioners were elected as before. The citizens also elected a mayor, whose job it was to preside over the board of commissioners, to list taxes, and to act as police justice. All local officials were

responsible to the commissioners.
In 1877, the elective mayor went out, and the ward system came in. The number of commissioners was increased to nine, elected annually from five wards. This board, reverting to the former system, appointed the mayor whose duties remained those of the elective mayor. The number of town employees was only slightly greater than it had been during the town's first years.
City in 1881
Becoming the "city of Goldsboro" in 1881, the structure of the local administration expanded to meet the new title. The form, designated by the Legislature as the Alderman-Mayor Plan, was essentially the same as the past four years. However, the aldermen, under the later system, were semi-executive. The mayor, appointed seven administrative committees, which were under the jurisdiction of both the mayor and the board.
After fourteen years of aldermen-mayor government, the people got the election bug, and again petitioned the state to change its administration. This time, the people elected a mayor, nine aldermen, and a Board of Public Works. Committees and departments were divided among the three authorities, the mayor having his administrative committees, and the aldermen their commissions. All the elective officials served for two years, and the ward system continued in use. The Board of Public Works was abolished in 1912, and its departments became responsible to the board of aldermen.

Hogs Banned From Streets In 1854

The first ordinance against hogs running at large on the Goldsboro streets was passed Oct. 13, 1854.
Manager Plan in 1917
By the beginning of World War I, the citizens saw that their government was not a success. They searched for a form of government that would fit their needs, a form of government that would not need changing in five or ten years. They joined the trend toward city manager government, and in 1917, the Commission-Manager Plan was adopted. This system continues in use today, with a few minor changes.
Nine aldermen were elected from four wards, for two-year terms. This board of aldermen was reduced, in 1933, to five members. The ward system has been disbanded. The board serves as the policy-making and legislative body.
The mayor, under this plan, is still elective, but his duties are few. He serves as chairman of the board of aldermen, and as an inferior court justice. Originally, the mayor had control of the finances of the city through his finance committee. The library and cemetery boards were under the aldermen, and not answerable to the city manager.
At present, there is no mayoral finance committee, the cemetery board has been abolished, and the library board is jointly controlled by the city and county. The whole structure of the city government rests on the shoulders of the city manager, who is appointed by the board of aldermen. He

is the executive and administrative head of all municipal departments, the city's purchasing agent, and he prepares the city budget. The board appoints all local employees, upon the recommendation of the city manager.
The Commission-Manager Plan of city government is very effective. It is one of the newest forms of government, and has already proven its worth. It is rapidly increasing in popularity, as is evidenced by the recent change in Raleigh. This form of government, which has been successfully adopted by more than six hundred municipalities since 1915, has served the city well for thirty years, and no desire for a change is evident.
—Hooks
Continued from Page 23
on his farm until his death on January 5, 1901. In his public career he was always careful, prudent, and exhibited a large amount of business sense. His honesty and devotion to his ideals made him admired by even his strongest political opponents. In his personal life he was temperate to the point of abstinence and was free from even the most petty indulgences which most people regard as harmless.
Governor Brogden was never married but one indirect descendant, Mrs. George Spence, a great-niece, lives in Goldsboro. The family is still in possession of part of the land which originally came into the family by royal grant. The house in which Governor Brogden was born is now destroyed but the home to which he retired at the

close of his long career of public service is still standing in the northern section of Goldsboro.
1870 Saw Start Of Truck Farming
Truck farming was unknown in Wayne in the early days, and "I never saw a cultivated strawberry until about 1870," said J. M. Hollowell in his reminiscences.
Men by the name of Davis and Cloud from Philadelphia rented land on Jumping Run and planted about thirty or forty acres in berries; then others went into the business and it grew to what it is today. It is said that the trucking business prospered so around Mt. Olive that it drove out the whiskey business.
2,000 From Wayne
Wayne county furnished at least two thousand soldiers for the Confederate army. Some claimed as high as 2500. Its list of killed and wounded was large, and it was considered to have had fewer on the pension rolls than any other county in proportion to its population and number of persons in service. At the time of Hollowell's reminiscences in 1909 not an old veteran from Wayne was in the Old Soldiers' Home
State Lodge Office
George E. Hood, who filled the unexpired term of his father was treasurer of Wayne county at the turn of the century was State Councillor of the Junior Order U. A. M. when he was re-elected to his second term as mayor in 1903. Later he represented the Third district in Congress.

Mr. W. P. Rose, who has had 40 years experience in the building business established the W. P. Rose Company in 1932 and INCORPORATED IN 1937 as the

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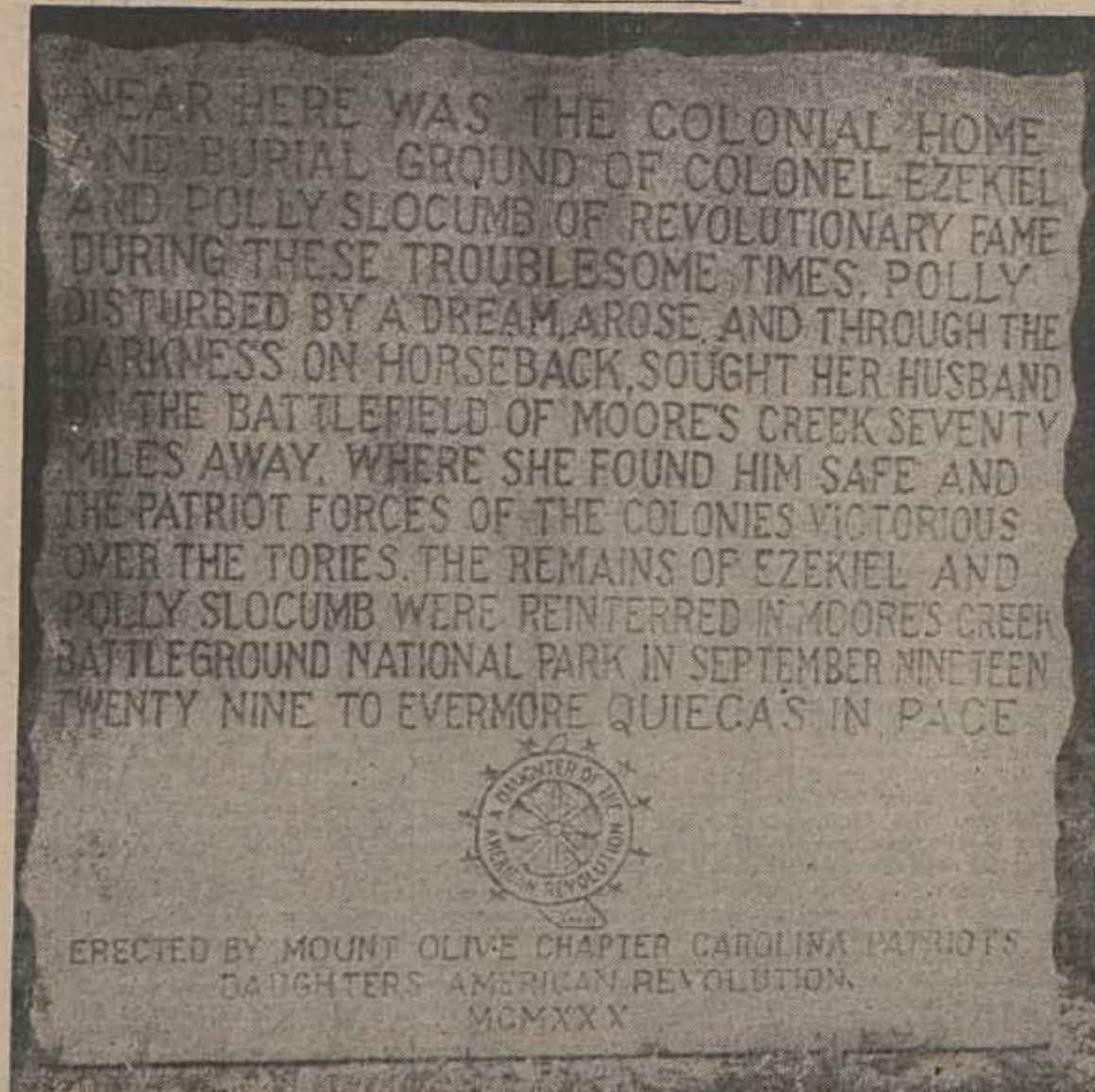
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Mrs. Mary Slocumb Had A Dream Of Battle Scene And Went To Render Aid

All down through the history of this nation of ours, women have played their parts in the history along with the men. North Carolina has had its women who were more than a helpmeet to their pioneering husbands — women who in their own right have carved themselves a niche in the legend and history of the state. To mention only a few — Eleanor Dare, the mother of Virginia; Theodosia Burr whose ride is now legend and mystery; the women of the Edenton Tea Party; the resolves of the women of 1776 in Mecklenburg and Rowan; the patriotic offering of Mrs. Steele of Salisbury and later the traditions of our half-starved, half-clad Southern soldiers who were encouraged and spurred on to win immortal fame, upon a hundred battlefield, by cheering words of love and loyalty, and deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice, by noble mothers, devoted wives, and loving sisters.

Wayne county had such women and the diary of Mrs. Mary Slocumb, wife of Col. Ezekiel Slocumb, and mother of Jesse Slocumb who served his country in Congress from 1817 to 1821, when he died in Congress and lies buried in the Congressional cemetery at Washington, tells the part she played in the battle of Moore's Creek February 27, 1776.

In her own words:

80 Men
"The men all left on Sunday morning. More than eighty went from this house with my husband. I looked at them well, and I could see that every man had mischief in him. I know a coward as soon as I set eyes upon him. The Tories more than once tried to frighten me, but they always showed coward at the bare insinuation that our troops were about. Well, they got off in high spirits, every man stepping high and light. I slept soundly and quietly that night and worked hard all next day, but I kept thinking where they had got to, how far, where and how many of the regulars and Tories they would meet, and I could not help myself from that study. I went to bed at the usual time but could not sleep.

"As I lay, whether waking or sleeping I know not, I had a dream, yet it was not a dream." (She used the words unconsciously of the poet who was not then in being.) I saw distinctly

the side of the house. The fire in the room gave little light, and I gazed in every direction to catch another glimpse of the scene.

"Must Go To Him"

"I raised the light; everything was still and quiet. My child was sleeping, but my woman was awakened by my crying out or jumping on the floor. If I ever felt fear, it was at that moment. Seated on the bed, I reflected a few moments and said aloud: 'I must go to him!' I told the woman I could not sleep and would ride down the road. She appeared in great alarm, but I

merely told her to lock the door after me, and look after the child. I went to the stable and saddled my horse, as fleet and as easy a nag as ever traveled, and in one moment I was tearing down the road at full speed. The cool night seemed, after a mile or two's gallop, to bring reflection with it; and I asked myself where I was going, and for what purpose?

"Again and again I was tempted to turn back, but I was soon ten miles from home. I knew the general route our little army expected to take and at daybreak I was thirty miles from home, and had followed them without hesitation. About sunrise I came upon a group of women and children standing and sitting by the roadside, each one of them showing the same anxiety I felt. Stopping a few minutes I inquired if the battle had been fought. They knew nothing but had assembled on the road to catch intelligence. They thought Caswell had turned to the right of the Wilmington road and gone towards the Northeast.

Heard Cannon Fire

"Again I was skimming over the ground through a country thinly settled, and very poor and swampy, but neither my own spirits nor my beautiful nag's failed in the least. We followed the well-marked trail of the troops. The sun must have been well up, say 8 or 9 o'clock, when I heard a sound like thunder which I knew must be a cannon. I stopped still. Presently the cannon thundered again — the battle was then fighting. What a fool, thought I, that my husband could have been dead last night and the battle only fighting now. Still, as I am so near, I will go on and see how they come on and how they come out. So away we went faster than ever, and soon I found by the noise of the guns I was near the fight. Again I stopped. I could hear muskets, I could hear rifles, and I could hear shouting. I spoke to my mare, and dashed on in the direction of the firing and shouts.

"The blind path I had been following brought me into the Wilmington road leading to Moore's Creek, a few hundred yards below the bridge. A few yards from the road, under a cluster of trees, were lying, perhaps, twenty men. They were

the wounded.

The Dream Fulfilled

"I know the spot; the very trees, and the names of the men I knew, as if I had seen it a thousand times. I had seen it in my dream all night. I saw all at once, but in an instant my whole soul was centered on one spot; for there, wrapped in his bloody guard-cloak, was my husband's body. How I passed the few yards from my saddle to this place, I never knew. I remember uncovering his head and seeing a face clothed with gore from a dreadful wound across the temple. I put my hand on the bloody face; 'twas warm, and an unknown voice begged for water. A small camp kettle was lying near and a stream of water was close by. I brought water, poured some into his mouth, washed his face, and behold, it was Frank Cogdell! He soon revived and could speak. I was washing the wound in his head. "Said he: 'It is not that, it is that hole in my leg that is killing me.'

"A puddle of blood was standing on the ground about his feet. I took his knife, cut away his trousers and stocking, and found the blood came from a shot hole through and through the fleshy part of his leg. I looked about and could see nothing that looked as if it would do for dressing wounds but some heart leaves. I gathered a handful and bound them tight to the holes, and the bleeding stopped. I then went to the others, and I dressed the wounds of many a brave fellow, who did good fighting long after that day. I had not inquired for my husband, but while I was busy Caswell came up. He appeared very much surprised to see me, and was, with his hat in his hand, about to pay some compliment, but I interrupted him by asking:

"Where is my husband?"

"Where he ought to be, madam; in pursuit of the enemy. But pray," said he, "how came you her?"

"Oh I thought," replied I, "you would need nurses as well as soldiers. Sir, I have dressed many of these good fellows' wounds; and here is one going to Frank and lifting him up, with my arm under his head so that he could drink some more water — who would have died before

See Slocumb Page 27

Goldsboro's Finest . . .

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BROOM DRILL organized in 1903 by Mrs. Z. M. L. Jeffreys, to make money for the Episcopal church. First row, left to right, Lucia Privett, Louie Fry, Bessie Edwards (Mrs. Charlie Humphrey), Sadie Lou Britt (Mrs. John Lee Best, deceased), Mamie Best (Mrs. John Fuller of Lumberton), Mabel Howell (Ross, deceased). Second row, left to right, Hattie Griffin (Mrs. A. G. Grunwell of Punta Gorda, Fla.), Glennie Yelverton (deceased), Blanche King (Mrs. Robert Parrott, deceased), Kate Jeffreys, (Carmichael, mother of the movie star Ann Jeffreys), Sudie Gulley (Kerr), Mona Horsefield, Siegfried Cohn (deceased).

Hundreds Saw Circus Man Make 110 Foot Fatal Leap

People are curious things. There always has seemed to be an interest in the daring and adventuresome exploits of the high diver, the man being shot out of the cannon, the tight wire walkers and acrobats, the human fly who scales walls and columns the snake charmer, the fire eaters or even the steeple jack about his hazardous work attracts the attention of curious crowds.

And so circuses and carnivals go on with daring people willing to attempt the hazardous in order to entertain the avid curiosity of the throngs. Sometimes, though there are accidents. There was one on the courthouse square in Goldsboro May 12, 1904, which was witnessed by 2,000 persons.

Amid the carnival spirit there was the largest throng on the grounds that had been present during the week. The different attractions had all been doing a good business and everybody was enjoying the evening to the fullest extent up to 11:45 o'clock, when it was announced that the sensational exhibition of the evening would occur. At the hour mentioned the crowds who had been surging through the different tents gathered around the 110 foot high ladder, from which Prof. Antoine S. Danton was to make an exciting leap into a tank of water. As he ascended every eye in the vast multitude was fastened on him. He went up with that confidential air so characteristic of showmen. As he stood on the little platform at the extreme dizzy heights of the ladder, he was the center of attraction for the whole carnival. Two thousand people stood breathless with admiring gaze.

Makes Long Leap
Circled in flame, Prof. Danton, shot downward from the little platform into the tank of water and lambent fire below, but in doing so he made a slight miscalculation, his head and shoulders coming in contact with the side of the tank with such violence that he was made unconscious and remained in that condition until he died the next evening about 7 o'clock. It was said that his father and sister met their death in the same way, while following the exceedingly hazardous avocation.

As per a request before he died, he was buried in the cemetery at Wilson.

A faithful companion and fellow Hungarian, Gustave Knappert, had erected on the courthouse square where the accident occurred a small wooden cross, draped in mourning and adorned with flowers, an on which a card was pinned with this inscription: "In memoriam, Antoine Szegadi Danton, born in Budapest, Hungary, October 2, 1870, died

in Goldsboro, N. C. May 13, 1904.
"Behold, among His saints none is unchangeable, and the Heavens are not pure in His sight . . . Wherefore, be you all converted and come, and I

shall not find among you any my husband, as muddy as a ditch-wise men. — Job.
"Whom seek you?
He is not here;
He is risen!"
"Lovingly left in remembrance by his countryman, companion and friend, Gustave Knappert."

Old Stage Road

There was a stage line from New Bern to Raleigh and Waynesborough in the early days, and Goldsboro was known as the Half-Way-House. It took from ten to 12 hours to make the trip from New Bern and nearly the same time to Raleigh.

The route from New Bern came through Webbtown and on to Raleigh it lead out across Little River bridge which stood about midway between the Southern railway bridge and the Asylum bridge. The road skirted around the Asylum farm and was visible in 1909 around the farm of Joseph E. Kennedy; reports said.

Augustus King and William Sampson were two of the stage drivers. The fare was said to be 12 and one-half cents per mile.

Envelope Business

William Bonitz started an envelope factory in Goldsboro in 1862, and was said to have done a lucrative business.

—Slocumb

Continued from Page 26
any of you men could have helped him.

Husband Appears

"I believe you said Frank."
"Just then I looked up and

stood before me.

"Why Mary!" he exclaimed, "What are you doing there hugging Frank Cogdell, the greatest reprobate in the army?"

"I don't care," I cried, "Frank is a brave fellow, a good soldier, and a true friend to Congress."
"Tis true, every word of it," said Caswell. "You are right, madam," with the lowest possible bow.

"I could not tell my husband what brought me there, I was so happy, and so were all. It was a glorious victory; I came just at the height of the enjoyment. I knew my husband was surprised, but I could see he was not displeased with me. It was night again before our excitement had all subsided. Many prisoners were brought in, and among them some very obnoxious, but the worst of the Tories were not taken prisoners. They were, for the most part, left in the woods and swamps, wherever they were overtaken.

"I begged for some of the poor prisoners, and Caswell readily told me none should be hurt but such as had been guilty of murder or house burning.

"In the middle of the night, I again mounted my mare and started home. Caswell and my husband wanted me to stay till next morning and they would send a party with me. But no; I wanted to see my child, and told them they could send no party who could keep up with me.

"What a happy ride I had back, and with what joy did I embrace my child as he ran to meet me!"

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General Clingman Reports On Battle Near Goldsboro In 1863

A furious battle was fought near Goldsboro on December 17, 1863 during which time the Neuse river bridge was burned. Herewith is the detailed report of the activities made by Brig. Gen. T. L. Clingman to Capt. A. L. Headquarters Clingman's Brigade Evans, A. A. G.

French's Division
December 21, 1863

Captain: Before detailing the particulars of the affair of the 17th, I ought, perhaps to state that I arrived at Goldsboro early on Tuesday the 16th, accompanied by only the 8th N. C. Regiment, commanded by Col. Shaw.

From Maj. Gen. Smith orders were received to pass to the south side of Neuse river, and take a position immediately between Goldsboro and Dudley's depot, on the line of the railroad. I selected a point where the railroad is crossed by the road from White Hall, along which the enemy were expected to approach, and which is about one mile and a half south of the railroad bridge. During the day I was reinforced by the 51st N. C. Regiment, of my brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Allen, just up from Wilmington. In the course of the night following, the 52nd N. C. Regiment of Pettigrew's Brigade, commanded by Col. Marshall, arrived with orders to report to me, but to be held in reserve in the rear of the other two regi-

ments.

In 3 Miles Of Enemy

On the morning of the 17th, being informed by one of General Smith's staff that he desired particularly to hear from me, I returned with him on the locomotive from Goldsboro, and was instructed by General Smith to report to General Evans, and with my brigade to accompany him on a reconnaissance in force, to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Within a few moments after receiving this order, a dispatch was placed in my hands by my adjutant general, stating that the enemy were reported by our scouts as being in three miles of my position. This was read to General Smith, and he at once ordered me to go and fight the enemy, saying that he would follow with his brigade to support me.

On returning to my command, I found that the enemy in heavy force, both of infantry and artillery, were advancing from the southwest across the open fields, and also from the south along the line of the railroad, while their cavalry were seen approaching along the county road, which passed in my rear. It ought to be stated that the county bridge is one half mile above that of the railroad, and that the road crossing was nearly parallel with the railroad. Between the two

is a swamp, but infantry could pass along the bank of the river without much difficulty, and a mile and a half from the river, the two roads are connected by a cross road through a plantation.

It being impossible, with only three regiments to hold both the bridges, and at the same time fight a large army, Colonel Marshall with the 52nd was stationed in front of the railroad bridge, an Col. Shaw, with the 8th, supported by a section of Starr's Battery, was placed in the field in front of the county bridge, while Col. Allen with the 51st was between the two to support either in case of need.

Enemy Opens Fire

The enemy soon opened heavily, both with cannon and musketry, against Col. Marshall, evidently with a view of reaching the railroad bridge. I carried, therefore, the 51st to his support, and placed it on his right flank. So heavy, however, was the fire from the large force of the enemy that these regiments were broken and fell back. They were soon rallied and taken to their position.

The increasing volleys of musketry, and the rapid falling of shells from the numerous batteries of the enemy, in spite of all my efforts to keep them longer in position, caused them to

give way a second time. It being obvious indeed that so small a force could not long maintain a contest against such heavy odds they were formed in the rear, and carried back in good order to the county bridge, and, with the force stationed there, recrossed the river.

To defend the bridge, the two guns of Starr's Battery, under the command of Lt. Fuller, were placed near it, and Col. Marshall's regiment lined the river below, and Col. Allen occupied it above, while Col. Shaw's was placed as a reserve in the rear.

For the defense of the railroad there was in position on the north side of the river Col. Pool's battery with several pieces of artillery. After the above stated dispositions had been made, possibly about an hour later, one of Gen. Evans' staff informed me at the county bridge that he desired to see me. On my going back to the field where he was posted, he told me that it was all important to hold the county bridge and that I must do it. I replied that the dispositions made, I was satisfied, were sufficient, and on my asking as to the defenses of the railroad bridge, he declared that all was secure there, but renewed his order to me to hold the county bridge.

Railroad Bridge Fired

Not long after my return to it, I was informed that the railroad bridge was on fire. After it was burned the cannonade of the enemy ceased. At a later period Gen. Evans again sent for me, and on my going back to his station, he ordered me to advance across the bridge with entire command, and attack

the enemy and feel his strength. The 61st regiment of my brigade, in charge of Lt. Col. Devane, having by this time arrived, it with the three already under my command, and the two field pieces above mentioned, were moved across the river. Skirmishers were thrown forward in all directions, and the enemy found to be posted for a mile and a half, along the railroad in line of battle, but were protected by the high embankment of the road in front of them. The regiments of Shaw and Devane and the two guns were moved along the county road, while I carried as rapidly as possible the regiments of Marshall and Allen down the river bank, and placed them in line within less than three hundred yards of the enemy's right, but in a position where they were pretty well protected from the artillery. They were instructed to lie down, to make no reply to the enemy's fire, and no attempt to pass across the open field until they should hear out attack on the right. As soon, however, as that occurred, they were ordered to rise, and with a shout to move forward at a run, and carry if practicable the embankment behind which the enemy were posted. Rejoining the other two regiments, I led them along the county road, through an open field, against the enemy's left wing. I then formed in line of battle, the right Col. Shaw resting on the cross road, while his left and Devane's extended toward the enemy's center.

Field Piece Lost

One of the field pieces unfortunately, from the giving way of a bridge, fell into a ditch and was not gotten out in time to take part in the action. The other piece was moved along the road on the right of our line, and was itself protected on its right flank by skirmishers who covered the ground for several hundred yards. Before we reached the railroad, however, the enemy abandoned it, and we occupied it without a struggle. The two regiments stationed near the river likewise advanced to it without loss, and, as I subsequently learned, Gen. Evans' Brigade soon filled up the center.

After retreating from this position the enemy occupied a higher field in our front with a large number of cannon and heavy bodies of infantry drawn up in two lines with an interval of one or two hundred yards between them.

As soon as Lt. Fuller opened on them with his guns, their artillery, which had previously directed its fire against our left, where the regiments of Marshall and Allen were stationed, was shifted and its concentrated volleys were poured upon our right. Their position approached within four hundred yards there, while from our left it was more than a half mile distant. With the large number of pieces they had in play it is a wonder that they did not succeed in disabling a single gun.

Notwithstanding the disparity of force and the loss of several of his men, Lt. Fuller with the greatest gallantry continued to reply until darkness put an end to the contest.

Two Regiments Charge

During the afternoon the regiments of Cols. Marshall and Allen by Gen. Evans' order, as I have since learned, made a charge against the enemy's position on the hill. They advanced most courageously, but were repulsed by heavy showers of grape and musketry. As they had to move across an open space of a thousand yards swept by heavy batteries, supported by masses of infantry, it was barely possible that they could carry such a position. Their prompt and daring attempt furnished the highest evidence of their courage and readiness to obey orders.

Immediately after dark the enemy retreated with his center army, and soon after we recrossed the river, the troops under my command following Gen. Evans' Brigade and bringing up the rear.

The entire force at my disposal today was rather below two thousand men. The loss was: in Marshall's Regiment 11 killed, 58 wounded, 10 missing; in Allen's 6 killed, 43 wounded, 8 missing; in Shaw's there were 3 killed, 6 wounded, and in Devane's

See Clingman Page 29

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Hotel Goldsboro Corner



Seven Springs Scene

Seven Springs Was Once Large Industrial Community

By H. C. Dale

Seven Springs. — The first house was built here in 1741 by William Whitfield and his wife, Rachel, who came here from Nagsmond County in Virginia. He built a large house on the south side of the river and painted it white, hence the name was "White Hall".

This town was first incorporated in 1851 as "White Hall" but the post office was "Jericho" as there was another post office in North Carolina of White Hall. I have been there and I think it is in Bladen county.

Sometime in the 1880's, after Seven Springs had been brought to the notice of the public, the post office name was changed to Seven Springs, the name that still holds. I have heard some talk of changing the name of the town to Seven Springs as the younger generation knows it as Seven Springs and not White Hall.

Prior to the Civil War, White Hall was a town of considerable importance, from what I can learn. There was a very large turpentine distillery here and thousands of barrels of turpentine were shipped by boat to New Bern.

Buggy Factory
I understand that the largest buggy factory in the South was also located here. There was a boat building plant here and I was told by an old native of Duplin county that a river warship was built here during the Civil War.

Sometime after the first building here, the "Whitfields" built a home about a half mile south of the bridge "on the hill" cleared land and did some farming. There are numbers of colored people by the name of Whitfield in this neighborhood, now descendants of the Whitfield slaves, but all of the white Whitfields have been gone for years. There is a Miss June Whitfield living in Kinston and Miss Johnnie Whitfield in Goldsboro that I know of.

All of the people living in this section now are new, settled here since the Civil War.

Battle
In December of 1862, General Foster, commander of the Northern Army attempted to cross the river here. The Southern army, commanded by General Evans, threw up breastworks on the northern side of the river and resisted this crossing. Southern forces were very successful, defeating this Yankee army and losing only one man. The Yankee army was located "On The Hills" south of the river, the Southern army was in the "Low Shot". The only southern soldier killed, climbed up a cypress tree

and was killed in that tree. George Lloyd of Bowden logged timber out of these Low Grounds about two years ago and he has quite a collection of shells and bullets he sawed out of this timber.

The Southern army burned the bridge to prevent a crossing, and the Yankees burned the entire village, leaving only one little house, known in later years as "The Little Red House". The Yankees burned the Presbyterian church "On The Hill", which was the first church built anywhere in this section. They did not burn the Whitfield residence "On The Hill" because they used this building for a hospital. This building was burned later.

After the town was burned it was slowly rebuilt in a small way, but the large industries were never rebuilt. I understand there were a few small river boats built since.

1921 Fire

In 1921, all the business part of the town was destroyed by fire and also some of the residences, so now, even though this is an old settlement, there are no old buildings or landmarks here. Instead of industries, the town consisted of retired farmers and farmers who live here and supervise their farms and a few business people.

The "Church On The Hill" was rebuilt some 60 odd years ago and although the Negroes were free they had no place to worship and a gallery was built in the new church for them. Today that church is a Methodist remodeled and refurnished into a modern building with an attendance which has tripped in the last 18 months. There is a good

story in that alone.

This first house referred to was a large store, two stories with a Masonic lodge occupying the second floor.

Didn't Know About Damper

The first cook stove made its appearance in the Goldsboro section around 1850. One was bought in a certain neighborhood and housewives from all around came to see it work. It didn't do much at first it baked all right on top but not at the bottom. This family grew discouraged and stored the thing away for several years.

Later when they became more common the stove was brought out and when the use of the damper was discovered it worked beautifully.

Credit To Herald

Numbers of shorts carried in the News-Argus Centennial Edition are taken from the "War-Time Reminiscences and Other Selections" by J. M. Hollowell, published in paper bound volume by the Goldsboro Herald, June 1939.

Willow Dale Was Opened In 1853

At the meeting of the Goldsboro commissioners held January 4, 1853, Col. C. J. Nelson was authorized to lay off the graveyard purchased from W. E. Edmundson and to leave alleys eight feet wide and to return plot of the same to the Board of the

work done. This graveyard mentioned here is the old part of Willow Dale Cemetery.

—Clingman

Continued from Page 28
none. I cannot give the casualties of Fuller's section precisely.

Enemy Retreats
I learn that the loss in the two first regiments occurred mainly in the charge above referred to. But for this we should have had the satisfaction of knowing that we had with vastly inferior force, driven the enemy from a strong position, and obliged his whole army to retreat almost without loss on our part.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in saying that the officers and men in all the regiments behaved in a manner creditable to veteran troops. Captain Edward White, my Adjutant General, and Captain A. M. Edwin, my Aide-de-Camp, were energetic and prompt in carrying orders to all parts of the field.

Very respectfully yours,
T. L. Clingman
Brig. General

Capt. A. L. Evans, A. A. G.

Note — It ought, perhaps to be stated that the enemy's retreat was so precipitate that he left blankets, knapsacks, muskets and even horses. Having been threatened with attack on both wings at the same moment, while the swamp in his front prevented his attacking and dividing our center, he seems to have been terrified and induced to abandon as strong a position as the art of the engineer could have made, and fled with his large army toward the coast.

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Hotel Goldsboro

Modern Hotel Goldsboro Replaced Noted Old Kennon

The old Kennon Hotel, which until less than a decade ago occupied the site on which the Hotel Goldsboro now stands, was for many years to Goldsboro what the old Yarrowborough Hotel was to Raleigh—a landmark.

The old Kennon was built in the late '70's by Colonel L. W. Humphrey and Major William A. Smith on the site of the old Griswold House which had been burned in the fire a few years before.

Built of brick, the new hotel was ultra-modern for those times and was a favorite stopping place for traveling men in eastern North Carolina. The corner stone of the hotel was laid by man operated the hotel, which Paul C. Humphrey, Wiley Free had been named the Humphrey Hotel, for its owners. Some years later the new hostelry was sold to Dr. M. E. Robinson, H. Well and Brothers and Frank Borden. They had the building remodeled and changed the name to Kennon. This name was retained until the old building was torn down to make way for the new Hotel Goldsboro.

At the same time Colonel Humphrey and Major Smith bought the hotel property and built the hotel, they also purchased the remainder of the property on the south side of Walnut street between Center and John streets and began developing it.

During the same period they became interested, together with a Mr. Gatlin of Raleigh, and a Mr. Wilson of Wilson Mills, in some property at Morehead City. They built the old Atlantic Hotel which was destroyed by fire some years ago.

Colonel Humphrey was the father of Don C., Earl A., Lotte W., and Paul Humphrey and Mrs. Joseph E. Robinson.

Major Smith was the father of the late Dr. Roger A. Smith and grandfather of Mrs. Rosalie Exum.

Preceding the Kennon was the Old Gregory House, operated by Dick Gregory, a famous character of his day. The Gregory stood on the spot where the modern Hotel Goldsboro now stands. At that time there was a shed on

Center streets and under this shed passengers waited for the trains or departed from trains. The Gregory House was famous in those days for the nightly sessions of the "Town Club," an informal organization where men of the town met to swap news and views, yards, and to plan for the future.

Hotel Goldsboro

Goldsboro's modern 200-room Hotel Goldsboro, Center and Walnut streets, was built as a community project in 1926 and an addition was completed the following year. Manager of the Hotel is Walter A. Stansbury. During the World War II, Mr. Stansbury was in charge of the famous "Willow Run" mess for U. S. troops in London. Later he had charge of the officers mess in Paris.

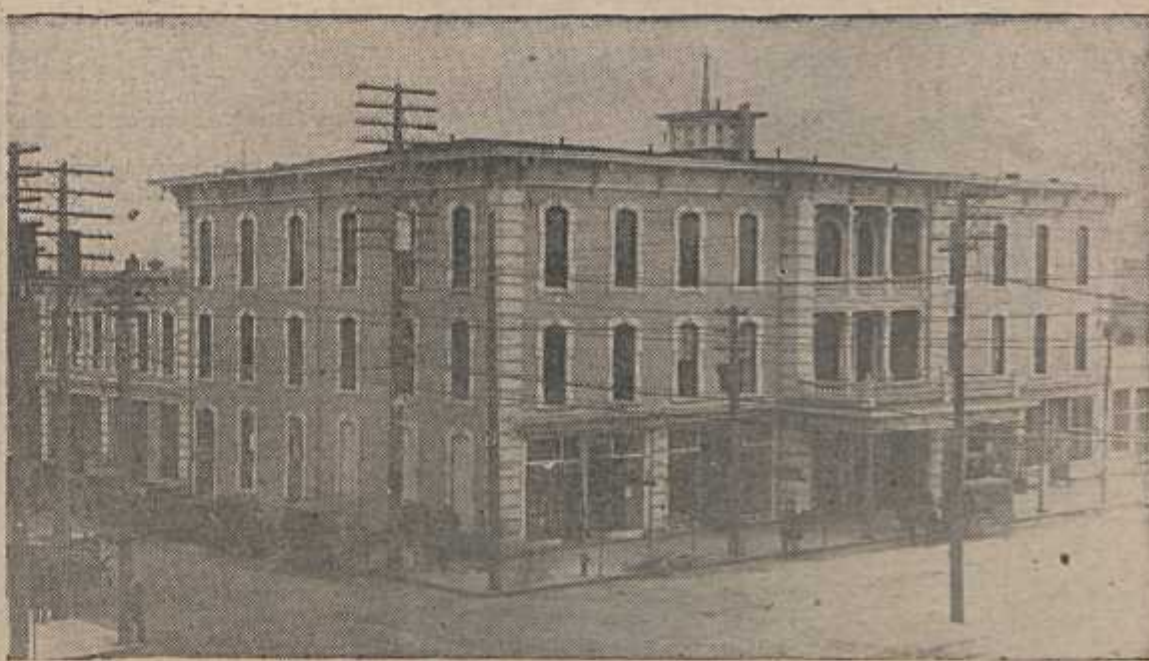
"You have one of the best hotels to be found anywhere," is a comment heard often from traveling people who stop at the Hotel Goldsboro.

The Hotel has its own large dining room which will seat some 250 for group dinners, and a smaller dining room used frequently for dances and social affairs.

On the south east corner of Chestnut and Center street was built in 1882 the Arlington hotel. The brick building with 50 to 75 rooms was built by J. W. Bonitz, brother of Julius Bonitz, who was editor of the Goldsboro Messenger. The building which covered the whole corner was a handsome building when it was constructed and was a companion building to the Messenger Opera house built on the northwest corner by Julius Bonitz.

The ground floor housed various mercantile establishments, including the Jeffreys Brokerage firm. The post office for many years was in the corner and later there was a YMCA there.

The hotel for many years was headquarters for the drummers of former days who made their rounds once or twice a year. The building, after it had become dilapidated was bought by B. G. Thompson and the hotel torn down several years ago.



Old Kennon Hotel

Acknowledges In Rhyme Gift Of Huckleberries

Two former townsmen of Goldsboro, Col. A. C. Davis and James M. Hollowell were particularly fond of huckleberry pie. On Christmas, 1902, Col. Davis sent his friend some famous Sampson blue huckleberries canned by Mrs. Davis. Mr. Hollo-

well acknowledged the receipt of the huckleberries in the following huckleberry rhyme:

To My Friend, Col. A. C. Davis
I have tried the huckleberries
And found them very fine,
It seems as if age improves them,
Like I've heard it does with wine;
ut about the wine improving,
I am not prepared to speak,
Have never been able to get
enough

To last me over a week,
Wife says the berries are splendid,
And I'm sure she ought to know,

She came from down in Sampson,
Where the big blues mostly grow.
Now, here's hoping that your pantry

Among other "grub" supplies,
May always hold some Sampson fruit

For huckleberry pies.
Yours very truly,
J. M. Hollowell

First Court In 1851

The first court held in Goldsboro was in August, 1851.

HUB HARDWARE CO. Established In Eastern Carolina In 1911

The original store was opened
in Farmville, N. C. and moved
To Goldsboro in 1931
Serving Goldsboro and
vicinity with nationally
advertised hardware
and appliances . . .

- Kelvinator Appliances
- Coleman Heaters and Floor Furnaces
- Evinrude Outboard Motors
- Farnsworth Radios
- Thor Washing Machines and Ironers
- Valspar Paints

"Quality Hardware and Home Appliances"

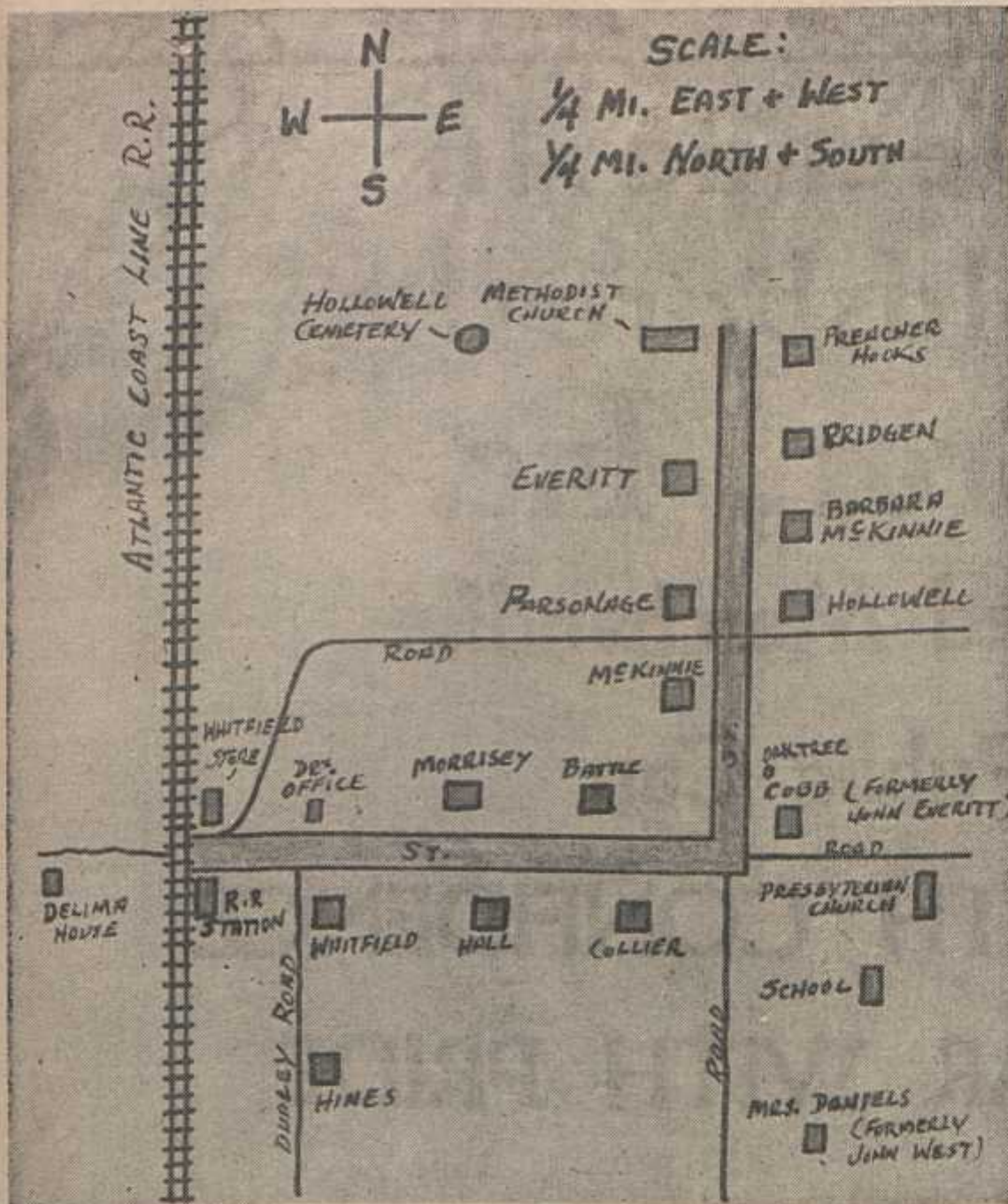
Hub Hardware Co.

126 E. Walnut

Phone 167



Old Arlington Hotel



Everittsville Map prepared by Mr. Moore

Everittsville—Wayne's Ghost Town

The saga of the ghost town of Everittsville, which flourished in the Dudley section during the lush slave-owning days before the War Between the States, was compiled by Walter J. Moore of Genoa.

Only a few of the homes still stand in the community. Most have been transported bodily to Goldsboro or to other sections of the county, for when the feudal system which made Everittsville what it was went with the wind, the reason for its being also vanished.

But the houses were still fine and stout—those which escaped destruction, that is—and many of them were moved, timber by timber and board by board, to new sites. Structures rebuilt elsewhere still bear markings on each piece of lumber which indicate how reconstruction was made, says Mr. Moore. Often big homes were torn down and moved piece by piece, wagonload by wagonload.

Well-Known Names

The names of the slave-owning barons of Everittsville are still well-known names in Wayne county.

They are the names of families like Whitfield, Hines, Collier, Cobb, Hollowell, Pridgen, Hooks and many another. In the town there were only about 150 families, the gentry, that is, but each one of these owned dozens of slaves and some owned literally hundreds.

Rich cargoes moved up and down the Neuse. One of the principal operators was Joe Everitt, great grandfather of the late George Bain Everitt, at one time president of Montgomery Ward and Company.

Joe Everitt lived about a quarter mile from Crescent Lake, near the Everitt cemetery which, by the way, is still maintained under a trust fund set up by George Bain Everitt.

The framework in L. J. Moore's home at Genoa, as it stands today, came from the Joe Everitt home of Civil War days. It was used as a hospital during the war. A battle was fought near the cemetery, when General John Gray Foster came up from New Bern and burned bridges everywhere. General Foster later became commander of

the Department of North Carolina for the union forces.

In the language of J. Robert Moore, father of Walter J. Moore, Joe Everitt "owned oceans of land in Wayne and other counties."

River Traffic

"Joe Everitt maintained a landing on the south bank of the Neuse River near Goldsboro," Walter Moore quotes his father. "This landing was used for loading naval stores and other products. There is an old resin bed at the site now." The resin was lost there in loading operations, Mr. Moore explains.

"He operated a barge between this point and New Bern, manipulated by slaves using long poles with iron hooks to catch on to the river bank, limbs, bushes, trees, etc., to pull by on the trip upstream. The average speed was 1/2 one mile per day," was up one mile per day," on the bargemaster and slaves would build a campfire in the morning on the river bank and walk back at night, sometimes using the same fire two or three days.

Everittsville was built along the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, then the Wilmington and Weldon running north and south. The station was burned in 1862 by

General oster.

Not far from the railroad, and on the Dudley road running parallel to it, were the Hines and Whitfield homes. The Whitfield home burned, and the Hines home was razed.

East of these were the Hall and Collier homes, along an east-west street. Both were moved to Goldsboro. The Hall place became the home of Hop Smith, Graves Smith's and W. H. Smith's father. The Collier home was rebuilt north of Captain Jack Collier's home in Goldsboro and was later the Fulghum home. The out-house was moved by Will Collier to his farm.

The school was one of the easternmost buildings of the community, according to Mr. Moore's diagrams. It was moved to Woodland Friends Church, and it still stands.

Two of the fine old houses burned in 1876 and 1877. The Daniels place was first. The Cobb smokehouse was moved to the J. R. Moore farm at Genoa.

Everittsville's Hollowell home was moved by the late Lazarus Edgerton to a point near the Salem Methodist church north of Goldsboro to a point near the Salem Methodist church north of Goldsboro in the Belfast section. The smokehouse was moved



THE HOME PICTURED above is over 100 years old. It was formerly the old parsonage at Everittsville and is now owned by D. W. Davis, Jr., of Goldsboro.



THE OLD EVERITTSVILLE school house, which was at one time said to have been the best constructed school building in the vicinity, was moved from Everittsville to the Woodland Friends church where it still stands.

by Ed Stevens to a farm about a mile west of Genoa, now part of the H. Well and Brothers farm. The Hollowell home stood on a north-south street, some distance from the railroad.

Across from it was the McKinnie place. It was moved by John Henry Edgerton to Mrs. T. E. Davis' farm at Genoa.

The home of preacher Hooks still stands close by the McKinnie home site, and is owned by D. W. Davis, Jr., of Goldsboro.

Pigeon House Moved

An odd note in the recollections is struck by the fact that the pigeon roost at a doctor's office has been moved to the William Collier farm.

The Morrissey and Everitt homes burned, no one knows ex-

actly when.

The home of the Battle family was moved by Bryant Whitfield, who married a daughter of W. K. Lane, to back of the Will Granger place, then moved by the late W. H. Griffin, coal yard proprietor, to W. T. Best's farm. The outhouse and smokehouse were moved by L. J. Moore to the farm about a mile east of Genoa.

The McKinnie home was razed, but the sills in J. R. Moore's barn, also the sills in the small house at the old Genoa Country Club came from this home.

Moved to Mount Olive about 1872 was the Methodist church, and it was still used as a church for some time. Later it housed a bottling plant.

Waynesborough Visited In 1819 By Justice Nash

Chief Justice Frederick Nash of North Carolina spent some time in Waynesborough during the spring of 1819, before the removal to and the incorporation 28 years later as Goldsboro. This information was revealed early this year in letters found among old papers and letters when the Nash-Kollock house in Hillsboro was razed.

Chief Justice Nash had acquired the house, built in 1789, in 1808. For a while it housed the "Select Boarding School of Misses Nash and Kollock."

In one of the letters found addressed to Miss Susan Mary Nash, Charleston, S. C., under Hillsborough, March 1, 1819, date and written by M. Nash, mother of Susan it read:

"Your papa intended writing a few lines to you, but having many things to attend to, and his spirits being a good deal depressed at the prospect for leaving home for so long a time, he requested me to do so and to tell you that you must write to him and direct your letter to Waynesboro, Wayne county. I do not expect to see your father until the middle of May. He left us this morning with a heavy heart."

Another statement in the letter indicated it had taken six days for a letter to reach Hillsborough from Charleston.

Two newspapers printed well over 100 years ago with one of them containing a letter signed by President Thomas Jefferson were among the papers found. They were both addressed to Chief Justice Nash. They were two issues, the National Gazette and Literary Register dated at Philadelphia, Thursday, September 3, 1829, and May 1, 1830. In the September 3 issue was the letter of President Jefferson to James Madison written from Monticello, Christmas Eve, 1825, several years after Jefferson had retired from political life and just a few months before his death on July 4, 1826. The letter and a document "The Solemn Declaration and Protest of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the Principles of the Constitution of the United States of America; and on the Violation of Them" reflected Jefferson's hostility toward the Supreme Court which, in his opinion, was disposed to build up the federal

power at the expense of the states.

Among other items found was a shipping tag which probably labeled a trunk of one of the pupils at the Nash-Kollock school. It was addressed to "Miss Anna J. Stephens, c/o Misses Nash and Kollock, Hillsboro, N. C." It was forwarded by the National Express and Transportation Company from Wilmington.

When The Railroad Came To Goldsboro

The W & W Railroad was completed to Goldsboro in 1836. When the road had reached a point about half way from Goldsboro to the river bridge, there was a big celebration given at old Waynesborough. A military company came from Wilmington bringing a cannon with them. Gov. Dudley came from Raleigh. He came through the country by private conveyance and spent the night at the home of John W. Sasser whose residence was near Pearson's bridge. He was met outside town next morning by a large party of men on horseback and was escorted into town, where he addressed a big crowd.

Earliest Tobacco Mart

In Goldsboro's early days at every court there were a dozen or more tobacco peddlers in long covered wagons who piled their trade on the court yard. At night they would drive to the corner of John and Ash streets, where they would camp in a pine thicket nearby.

Horses were tied to feed boxes attached to the hind part of their wagons. The peddlers would cook their grub over campfires. After supper there were card games, fiddle and banjo playing. W. I. (Buck) Blackwell who later became known the world over as owner of the "Durham Bull" brand of smoking tobacco used to be one of these tobacco peddlers.

Governor William Bradford of the Massachusetts colony was the founder of the Thanksgiving festival.

For A Decade In Goldsboro Leder Bros., Inc.

Has Handled Merchandise
That The Public Can
SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE
AND WEAR WITH PRIDE

The first Leder Bros.
Department Store
was opened during
1925 in Whiteville, N. C.

The Goldsboro Store
was opened in.....

1937

By our policy of offering nationally advertised brands at consistent savings Leder Bros. Stores have grown to a total of 10 fine stores serving . . . Whiteville, N. C.; Goldsboro, N. C.; Smithfield, N. C.; Jacksonville, N. C.; Holly Ridge, N. C.; Plymouth, N. C.; Clinton, N. C.; Wilson, N. C.; Marion, S. C. and Chase City, Va.

Leder Bros

DEPARTMENT STORES

Incorporated